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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

THE PAPAL REPLY TO THE SPANISH NOTE—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONCORDAT NOT TO BE DEPARTED FROM.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The note of the Vatican in reply to that of Spain treats the Spanish question from the standpoint of religion and the principles of the Concordat, which it says must not be departed from. The Vatican does not desire to embarrass the new Spanish Government; it particularly wishes to assist it, but only by such means as would be truly efficacious, and which would not permit the rupture of that sacred tie which has always been the glory of Spain. Religious unity, which it is now sought to banish, cannot impede the development of civilization, but is, on the contrary, its true beacon. It is the duty of the Papacy to combat, not civilization, which is brought forward merely as a pretext, but the corruption invading the hearts of nations. In persisting upon the ground asserted, the Papacy believes it renders great service, not only to the Spanish Government, but to all Spain. The conduct of the Papal Nuncio and of the Vatican must be regarded from this point of view. But if Spain, moved by supreme necessity, wishes to draw up an understanding on the same principles under another form, the Papacy is open to negotiation, with the object of introducing acceptable modifications into the Concordat. After each one has declared its views it is to be seen how far the Vatican can accept the draft of the new constitution. In conclusion, the Vatican accepts the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and states that instructions to negotiate have been given the Nuncio at Madrid.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The National Assembly will to-day begin the debate on the fourteenth clause of the Electoral law, which will decide the method of voting. M. Dufaure is expected to open for the ministerial policy, M. Gambetta replying. MM. Thiers, Buffet, and Ricard are also expected to speak.

HAVRE, Nov. 11.—The steam-ship Ville de Paris remains in the same position. It is impossible to proceed to the operation of docking, owing to the continuance of the gale. Preparations are making to discharge the cargo.

THE DEBATE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The lobbies, floor, and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day, and great excitement was manifested over the debate on the Electoral bill.

M. Ricard, a moderate Republican, opened the discussion. He stigmatized voting by *arrondissement* as an attack on universal suffrage. He declared that M. Buffet, having endeavored to retain the prefects of the Empire now because he repudiates the majority which voted the Constitution of Feb. 25, wishes to re-establish the electoral system of the Empire. We demand, continued the Deputy, the *scrutin de liste*, which will preserve the alliance formed on the 25th of February.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied, saying: The Government wil not accept at the next election all who voted for the Constitution. The Government will say to them, Thank you, for voting the Constitution; but we require more. Your republic is not ours. You will not have our confidence or our vote.

This declaration caused an uproar of denunciation and dissent on the left of the chamber.

M. Gambetta said: The *scrutin de liste* is the only method of uniting the energies of all. We must no longer proclaim our disunion to Europe. The Ministry opposes the *scrutin de liste* because it is afraid of universal suffrage. By the *arrondissement* system men like Thiers and Dufaure will be defeated if they are against the Government. Local officials will be able to warp the suffrage.

A vote was then taken by means of secret ballot, and resulted in favor of the Government, standing 357 yeas to 326 nays.

The Government did not make the matter a cabinet question.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE PEACEFUL INTENTION OF THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The *Golos* (newspaper) says of a recent article in the *Gazette* that it confirms the peaceful sentiments and the universal agreement of the great powers on the Turkish question.

DISTRICTS OF HERZEGOVINA DETACHED FROM THAT PROVINCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12—4 A. M.—The Porte has ordered the districts of Trebigne, Bilets, and Pina to be detached from Herzegovina and organized as a separate department, which will be placed under an Armenian Greek Governor.

TURKEY.

ILLNESS OF THE GRAND VIZIER—UNEASINESS IN BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The Grand Vizier is seriously ill.

The present political state of affairs causes uneasiness in Bulgaria.

BELGIUM.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—TEN MINERS KILLED AND 100 INJURED.

SERAING, Belgium, Nov. 11.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Marihaye Colliery to-day. Ten persons were killed and a hundred injured.

HOLLAND.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN IMPROVING.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11.—The Queen of the Netherlands, who has been suffering from fever, is now slowly improving.

HEAVY RAINS.

THE RIVERS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE RISING.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The weather in England and France during the past week has been very stormy. Heavy and almost incessant rains have fallen, and many parts of both countries are flooded. Vast tracts are threatened by the rising rivers.

SPAIN.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

CADIZ, Nov. 11.—Eight hundred soldiers sailed for Cuba yesterday, and 5,000 more are preparing to embark.

MUTINY.

THE MASTER, MATE, AND BOATSWAIN OF A BRITISH SHIP MURDERED BY THE CREW.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A telegram from Rochelle, dated Nov. 11, states that a bottle containing the following message has been picked up:

"November 5, off the coast of Nieuwe Diep. The crew of the British ship Lennie, Captain Hatfield, from Antwerp for New-York, mutinied on the 31st October, and killed the master, mate, and boatswain."

A telegram from Rochelle, dated Nov. 10, states that a Government steamer discovered the British ship Lennie off Yarmouth, with a boy and five men on board, four of whom are supposed to be accomplices in the mutiny.

Six of the crew are Greeks, and escaped in a boat the previous evening.

CHINA.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS ON THE WAY TO YUNNAN.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11.—The British Commissioners left Hankow for Yunnan on the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—Cardinal McCloskey assisted at the Commencement of the Catholic University to-day. He was presented with an address, to which he replied that the establishment of a Catholic University here was an example for America and all other countries.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS FROM AMERICA.

MOVILLE, Nov. 11.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Montreal Oct. 28, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The Guion Line steam-ship Dakota, Capt. Morse, from New-York Nov. 2, for Liverpool, has arrived.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING—ACTIVITY THE WINNER OF THE AUTUMN CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—To-day was the third of the Liverpool Autumn meeting. The feature was the race for the Liverpool Autumn cup of 500 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, entrance 3 sovereigns each; the second to receive 50 sovereigns from the stakes; about a mile and a half; eighty-nine subscribers. There were twenty starters. The race was won by Activity. The following is the summary:

Mr. R. Carr's Activity, 3 years old..........1
Mr. T. Jefferson's br. g. Peto, 6 years old..........2
Mr. Westbourne's Genuine, 4 years old..........3

The following was the latest betting: Four to one against Genuine, sixteen to one against Peto, and twenty to one against Activity.

COSTA RICA.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE EXEQUATUR OF THE ENGLISH CONSUL IN COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 1.—The Government has withdrawn its exequatur from Mr. Menzies, the English Consul in Costa Rica, on account of a description sent by him of the country to the English Government, and which was printed in the Blue Book. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Herrom, told the consul that what he had written about the country was not true, and was damaging to its credit. How the matter will end remains to be seen.

PERU.

ELECTION RIOTS IN LIMA—FOURTEEN DEAD BODIES IN THE STREETS.

PANAMA, Nov. 1, 1874.

At Lima some terrible fights have taken place at the polls between the adherents of Gen. Prado and those of Admiral Montero. In the Parish of Santana a steady interchange of shots took place for three hours. The Montero party at last gave way. Some fourteen dead bodies strewed the ground. The wounded were at once carried off to their homes. The military and armed police were forbidden to interfere as long as the voters only murdered each other. Notwithstanding all this there was every prospect that Prado would be elected.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BURNING OF THE OCEANIC HOUSE, ISLES OF SHOALS—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11.—The elegant Oceanic House, at Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals, was burned to the ground this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, together with most of the cottages on the island. John R. Poor was the proprietor of the hotel. As seen from the Custom-house here, the Atlantic House and the ancient church were saved. The cause of the fire is not yet known, as it is impossible to reach the island, owing to the heavy gale and rough sea now prevailing. The hotel was insured for about $143,000. The chimney is the only remnant of the Oceanic House left standing. The tug Clara Bateman started for the Shoals, but was obliged to put back. A dispatch from Boston says the loss by the burning of the Oceanic House and other buildings, at Star Island, is estimated at about $200,000. The hotel was insured for $50,000 and the furniture for $75,000, divided as follows in companies outside of Boston: The Royal and the Scottish Commercial, $5,000 each; the Meriden of Connecticut, Citizen of Newark, Virginia of Virginia, New-York Central, Manayunk of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Delaware of Wilmington, Del., $1,500 each; Ætna of Hartford, Home of New-York, Franklin of Philadelphia, Manhattan of New-York, $3,500 each; Springfield Security of New-Haven, Royal Canadian of Canada, Pennsylvania, Globe, Chicago, Humboldt, Newark, Hudson, New-Jersey, St. Paul, of Minnesota; Westchester, of New-York; Ridgewood, of New-York; Merchants' and Mechanics' Enterprise, of Cincinnati; Hoffman, of New-York; Equitable; Tennessee; Atlantic, of New-York; Franklin, of Wheeling, Va.; St. Joseph, of Missouri; State of Pennsylvania; Bangor, of Bangor; Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va.; Planters' of Memphis, Tenn.; Standard, of Trenton; St. Louis, of Missouri; Western Assurance, of Canada; Citizens', of Missouri; American Central, of Missouri, $2,500 each; People's, of Trenton; Boatman's, of Pittsburg, $1,000 each; First National, of Worcester; the Providence; Washington; British America, of Canada, $2,000 each; the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $3,000.

READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION CLOSED—PROBABLE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company held a final meeting to-day and agreed upon the character of a report to be submitted to the Legislature. There was a general unanimity of opinion among the committee. It is understood the committee holds that the constitutionality of the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is only for the decision of the courts, and not for the committee of the Legislature, and they recommend that the evidence taken in the case be submitted to the Attorney General for his examination, he being the proper law officer to institute proceedings against the corporation, should the facts warrant such action. The committee condemns the policy by which such charters have been granted by the Legislature, but think that as all other companies carrying anthracite coal had these great powers granted to them, there was no good reason why they should be withheld from the Reading, and they express the hope that a different and more prudent course will be pursued hereafter in this matter. Concerning the charge of conspiracy to regulate the price of coal, the committee think that the combination has not been injurious to the public, and if it should become detrimental hereafter the law can be resorted to to remedy it.

THE LOST OCEAN VESSELS.

HOW THE PACIFIC WENT DOWN.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S STATEMENT—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK AND THE DESPERATE EFFORTS TO ESCAPE—TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS ON THE RAFTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, gives the statement of Neal O'Haley, Quartermaster of the Pacific, rescued by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott on the morning of the 7th inst., to the following effect:

About two hundred and fifty people were on board. I went below about 8 P. M. Everything was all right and the lights in place. When the shock occurred I ran on deck. Everything was in confusion. The passengers crowded on the hurricane deck, and many of them fell off into the trough of the sea. I saw a large vessel under sail, which I was told had struck the steamer; I saw the vessel's green light distinctly; the passengers crowded into the boats against orders; the officers got the port boat forward, into which fifteen women and six men were put. The boat was capsized by the rolling of the ship, and I saw none of its occupants afterward. I supported myself with a floating skylight for about fifteen minutes, and then got on a portion of the hurricane deck with some eight others. On looking for the steamer I found she had disappeared, leaving behind a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful to hear, but they soon ceased, and we were left alone on the raft. There were on the raft the Captain, second mate, second cook, myself, and four passengers, including a young lady. At 1 o'clock next morning, the 5th, it blew a gale from the south-east, the sea making a clean breach over the raft, to which we lashed ourselves. About 4 A. M. the sea washed overboard the Captain, second mate, the lady, and another passenger. About 9 o'clock A. M. the second cook died. It cleared up about 4 P. M. I saw land about fifteen miles distant and a piece of the wreck with two or more persons on it. About 5 P. M. another of our party died, and on the morning of the 6th another died, leaving me alone. About 4 P. M. a large empty box floated by me. I got on the raft for shelter, and slept soundly for several hours that night. On the morning of the 7th I saw land on both sides; was surrounded with a float of kelp, which made the water smooth. It continued calm all day and night. At 3 o'clock A. M. I was rescued by the cutter.

A later report from Neah credits O'Haley with the statement that the second mate told him, while on the raft, that the chief mate with eight of the crew in a boat got clear of the ship.

The Wolcott has gone cruising along the coast of Vancouver's Island. The Gussie Telfair went south. The Wolcott took Indians and canoes to search the shore for any who may have landed. As the current has been strong from the westward, carrying the bodies recovered far up the straits, it is believed that the two saved are all that will be found alive, except those in the boat with the mate, in case they made shore.

Evidently but little of the stern of the Pacific broke up except the hurricane deck. Nothing has yet been seen of the ship which struck the Pacific. Several vessels from outside have been spoken, none of whom had seen her. O'Haley says the Captain was the last man to leave the ship.

PASSENGERS ON THE ILL-FATED VESSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The following-named persons were passengers on the steam-ship Pacific not heretofore reported: J. Foster, J. W. Doyle, J. H. Sullivan, J. Kennedy, William Powell, George Bird, Edward Shepherd, Frank McLaughlin, George Bryson, William Campion, William Power, Richard Turnbull, John Kenaly, Charles Smith, George Perne, A. L. Rainey, G. Journeaux, F. Journeaux, F. Ernest Meyer, Joseph Haverly and wife, J. Thompson, Dennis Cain, J. Croden, P. Early, C. N. Miles, Adam Foster, R. Lyons, J. Pettier, Mr. and Mrs. Keller and child, Mrs. A. Reynolds, thirty-five Chinamen in the steerage, and six Chinamen in the cabin. The treasure in private hands amounted to $100,000.

DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 11.—The steam-ship Gussie Telfair returned at 9 o'clock last evening from a cruise in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery in search of survivors of the Pacific disaster. She found no living persons, but picked up the body of a woman which has been identified as that of Mrs. Hellar, of San Francisco; the body of Mr. Vining, of Steilacoom, Washington Territory, and the body of the stoker of the lost ship. All these bodies had life-preservers on. Oliver Walcott picked up the body of an assistant steward, named Richard Jones. Steamers are still searching for more bodies. An inquest on the bodies referred to above will be held here to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this port.

CAPT. HOWELL.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Commercial* says: Capt. Howell, the lost commander of the steam-ship Pacific, recently wrecked, was the youngest brother of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. He resided in New-Orleans for several years, served as Midshipman in the Confederate Navy, and was lately promoted to the command of the Pacific for gallantry in rescuing shipwrecked persons in distress during a gale. He was thirty years of age.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 11.—This morning Conductor Frazer received a telegram from his brother, who was a passenger on the ill-fated Pacific, saying that he had been saved from the wreck. He and Jelley are both of this city.

SECRET OF THE WACO'S FATE.

THE STEAMER HAS 300 CASES OF PETROLEUM ON BOARD IN DEFIANCE OF LAW—THE CAUSE OF MALLORY & CO.'S RETICENCE.

The reason for the reticence of C. H. Mallory & Co., the owners of the burned steamer City of Waco, becomes apparent when it is known that the vessel had on board 300 cases of petroleum in defiance of law. In the Fourth Division of the Custom-house are kept copies of the manifests of all outgoing coastwise vessels. Collector Arthur yesterday gave a TIMES reporter the necessary order to Mr. Wynkoop, who has charge of this division, and that gentleman produced a copy of the manifest of the City of Waco, from which it appears that 300 cases of petroleum were shipped on her from "C. H. M. & Co." (C. H. Mallory & Co.) to the P. and P. Gas-light Company of Galveston. The remainder of the cargo consisted of dry goods, hats, groceries, provisions, notions, hardware, bricks, iron castings, tinware, glass, and other general merchandise. The reporter's attention was called to the fact that the word "petroleum" in the copy of the manifest was slurred over in such a way that it is difficult to make out what it is. The probability is that this was so done purposely, in order that the Custom-house clerk in his hurry might pass the manifest without taking time to decipher the word. Certainly, had the clerk understood it, he would have been derelict in his duty to grant the vessel a clearance, unless the petroleum should be first removed.

Capt. Addison Low, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam-ships for this district, has already taken action in the matter. He says that C. H. Mallory & Co. had no authority to carry oil on the City of Waco. Rule No. 20 of the Board of Supervising Inspectors says that refined petroleum may be carried on board passenger steamers upon routes where there is no other practical mode of transporting it, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it shall not be lawful to transport it until the owner or master shall have first received from the inspectors a certificate designating the place or places in which it may be carried with the further condition that the certificate shall be conspicuously posted on the steamer. Last Winter, at a meeting of the Supervising Inspectors, the question was raised as to what might be termed a case where there was no other mode of carrying petroleum except by steamer. No decision was arrived at. The steam-ship lines argue that it is never practicable to carry petroleum by sailing vessels on the same routes with themselves.

Mr. Low says that he would not give the City of Waco a certificate to carry petroleum for the reason that there are plenty of sailing vessels plying between this City and Galveston. At any rate, she had no certificate and had no right to carry it. Mr. Low intends to place the matter in the hands of the District Attorney at once. In addition to the punishment likely to follow, Messrs. Mallory & Co. have vitiated their policy of insurance, and the relatives of those who have been lost will have good cause of action against them for damages. The main points of the City of Waco's certificate are as follows: Length, 238 5-10 feet; breadth, 36 2-10 feet; depth of hold, 20 3-10 feet; tonnage, 1,486 21-100; built, 1873, by John Roach, of Chester, of iron; bulkheads, 4; passenger capacity, 38 cabin, 20 steerage, and 28 crew; fire-pumps, 3—2 hand, of 400 cubical inches, and 1 steam of 6-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke; fire extinguishers, 3; buckets, 60; barrels, 2; hose, 400 feet; steam pipes in hold and water pipes on upper deck; metal life-boats, 4; yawl, 1; oars and life lines complete; life-raft, 1; life preservers, 90. She had one compound condensing engine, 30 and 56 inches diameters of cylinders and 4½ feet stroke; four boilers, return tubular, 120 inches wide and 9 feet long, built in 1873 by John Roach & Sons. The iron in the boilers was stamped Pennock & Co., Coatsville, Penn.; tensile strength, 50,000 pounds; ⅝ of an inch thick. The boilers had been subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch, and were allowed to carry 80 pounds of steam. She was last inspected Dec. 2, 1874.

The office of C. H. Mallory & Co. was deserted yesterday, those interested in the passengers of the City of Waco not caring to again encounter the rebuffs they received on the previous day.

STORMS ALONG THE COAST.

THE STEAMER PROVIDENCE IN A STORM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—The steamer Providence, from Fall River, for New-York, waited at Newport last night until 11:30 o'clock, and then started out. When off Point Judith she was struck by a sea, which burst in her bulkhead back of the wheel-house, letting in considerable water and causing alarm to the passengers. The steamer was put about and returned to Fall River.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS—THE WORK OF WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 11.—The brig Chance, of Turk's Island, from St. Domingo, for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, honey, lignumvitæ, &c., anchored in Lambert's Cove last night during a gale, and dragged ashore this morning. The vessel lies in an exposed position, and is leaking considerably.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 11.—The schooner Lucon, of Calais, Me., Capt. Kilpatrick, from Weehawken, with coal for Newburyport, in coming over the bar last evening struck, and falling off was carried on the north breakers. The sea broke over the vessel, making her a complete wreck. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching the shore at Salisbury Beach. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The vessel is insured.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—During a storm last night the brig Machias, coal laden, from Philadelphia, for Portland, anchored in the harbor, parted one chain and dragged ashore on Hough's Beach. She lies easy, and is very little damaged. The crew were saved by the Massachusetts Humane Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Accounts from Cape Cod state that the schooner Rambler was sunk in Provincetown Harbor. The schooner Charles Henry was driven ashore on the cape, and is a total wreck. The schooner Crystal Wave is also ashore on Long Point. All the above were small fishing vessels.

BATH, Me., Nov. 11.—The abandoned bark, laden with Oregon pine, reported to have drifted ashore on Oct. 15, near Manzanillo, on the west coast of Mexico, was not the bark Midas, of Gardiner, Me., as was surmised, she having arrived safely with her cargo at Guaymas on June 8, and after discharging, proceeded to Allata, whence she sailed on Aug. 19 for Queenstown, loaded with silver ore and dye-wood.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A heavy wind prevailed along the Hudson River last night. The steamer Drew is ashore near Stockport. She lies high and dry with her wheels out of water, but it is thought she is not seriously damaged. Another steamer, with a large number of boats in tow, is ashore.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Norwegian bark, Camilla, Capt. Beckman, from New-York Sept. 23, for Riga, put in at Krageroe, Norway, on the 6th inst., having been damaged by collision.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 11.—The steam-tug William A. Hennessey, of New-York, Capt. Andrew Hennessey, was totally destroyed by fire at 5:30 o'clock this evening. She was beached in front of President Grant's cottage, Long Branch. All hands were saved and comfortably cared for by Capt. Tabor, of Life-saving Station No. 5.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The schooner Lizzie Dakers, with a cargo of flour, from Montreal, for Halifax, is ashore near Isaac's Harbor. She is full of water and will probably be a total loss.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The American schooner Aberdeen, which arrived at Port Hawkesbury to-day from Grand Banks, reports the death of the seamen Jonston, Peterson, and Morine, who were drowned from dories.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 11.—The schooner Treaty of Blue Hill, drove ashore at Owl's Head during the storm, and now lies in a bad position, with the surf sweeping over her.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night on the Massachusetts coast has disappeared north-westward. The barometer is highest in the Southern States. A diminished pressure has advanced eastward to Lake Superior and Wisconsin, followed by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather. Partly cloudy weather prevails in the upper lake region, but otherwise generally clear weather; the temperature has risen from the lakes to the Gulf. The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers have continued to rise slowly at Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, falling barometer, south to west winds, warm to partly cloudy or clear weather, and followed in the former by occasional rain and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling and stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer and clear weather, possibly followed by occasional rain from Texas to the Ohio Valley.

For New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds backing to west and south, warmer and generally clear weather.

For the New-York canal region the temperature will be above freezing Friday night.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir	39½	Alpha	16½
Mexican	16¾	Belcher	19¼
Gould & Curry	14¾	Confidence	16½
Best & Belcher	36½	Consolid'ted Virginia	24½
Savage	68	Sierra Nevada	11¼
Chollar	53½	California	52¾
Hale & Norcross	29	Exchequer	10
Crown Point	28	Segregated Belcher	62
Yellow Jacket	66	Overman	41
Imperial	7¾	Justice	25
Empire	6½	Caledonia	14½

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

PROF. JENNY'S FINAL REPORT.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION—CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY SURVEYED—THE QUANTITY OF GOLD IN THE HILLS—THE WORK OF THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following is the substance of Prof. Jenny's report regarding the Black Hills country:

SIR: In compliance with your request for preliminary statements respecting the mineral and agricultural resources of the Black Hills in Dakota, and the work done under my direction during the past Summer in exploring and mapping that portion of the Territory, I have the honor to make the following report in brief: In accordance with instructions received from you under date of March 27, I fitted out the expedition at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and proceeded to Fort Laramie, where I was joined by an escort of six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, under command of Col. R. I. Dodge. My party consisted of Henry Newton, assistant geologist; V. F. McGillycuddy, M. B., Topographer; Capt. H. P. Tuttle, astronomer, and W. H. Root, head miner, assisted by a number of prospectors, laborers, and practical miners.

The expedition left Fort Laramie May 25, and reached the southern base of the Black Hills June 3, after a march of about one hundred and thirty-five miles, and camped upon the east fork of the Beaver Creek, when the work of exploring the hills was immediately entered into and continued unceasingly until the return of the expedition to Fort Laramie, Oct. 13, nearly five months. The Black Hills of Dakota are located between the two forks of the Cheyenne River, and occupy an area included between the one hundred and third and one hundred and fifth meridians of longitude, and the forty-third and forty-fifth parallels of latitude; they extend about one hundred miles in a northerly direction, with a breadth of from forty to sixty miles. The one hundred and fourth meridian which is the boundary between Wyoming and Dakota, passes through the central portion of the hills, leaving the greatest area in the Territory of Dakota.

Without entering into details regarding the manner of working or of the incidents in the history of the expedition, how, on reaching the hills, I found miners prospecting on French Creek; how after a month's work gold was found in paying quantities on Spring and Rapid Creeks; how the miners poured by hundreds into the hills, and, accompanying me, gave me great assistance in prospecting the country. I will briefly state such results of the work as will tend to throw light on the probable future value of the region.

That portion of the Black Hills which may be designated as Harney's Peak gold field, is almost wholly in Dakota, and extends about fifty miles north and south, with an average breadth of nearly twenty miles, covering an area of not less than eight hundred square miles; the valuable gold deposits however, are found in the valleys of the streams which drain that area, the gold being derived from the disintegration of the quartz ledges, which are very numerous in the rocks of that region.

The most extensive and valuable deposits of auriferous gravel discovered during the past season were in the valleys of Spring and Rapid Creeks and their tributaries, where in almost every case the gravel bars are very advantageously situated for working, and many natural circumstances contribute materially to the profitable extracting of the gold which they contain.

Timber of suitable size and quantity for the construction of flumes and sluices is abundant. The water supply is, in most localities, ample, and the fall of the streams sufficiently great to enable the water to be readily carried above the level of even the more elevated bars and deposits of gravel. While as yet there have been discovered in the Black Hills no deposits of gravel sufficiently rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan or rocker, yet there are many bars in the Harney's Peak field, especially upon Spring Creek, the forks of Castle and Rapid Creeks, and the valleys of those mountain streams, which, when skillfully worked by gangs of miners with sluices, will yield a good return for the labor employed and the moderate capital required to be invested. But little could be done in a single season in prospecting the numerous segregated quartz veins of this region, some of which undoubtedly contain gold. I have procured abundant samples for testing their value by assay.

The Bear Lodge gold field, situated in the extreme north-western portion of the Hills, is wholly in Wyoming, and entirely separated from the Harney Peak region. It does not exceed fifty square miles in area. The gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid Creek, and are remarkable for the absence of quartz in the gravel, the gold being derived from the disintegration of feldspar, porphyry carrying irregular masses of iron and manganese ores. It is difficult to determine the agricultural resources or climate of the Black Hills by the observation of a single season, especially as I could gain but little information respecting the severity of the Winters or the prevalence of early and late frosts. The Black Hills rise like an island from an ocean of grass covered and treeless plains, watered by occasional and scanty supplies of rain, and the winds in passing over these plains gather some moisture which they part with as rain on being chilled by contact with the colder and more elevated region of the central portions of the hills. The result of this is the prevalence of frequent though not heavy rain-falls, giving to the hills a most peculiar climate. There is scarcely a day from May to August without one or two showers, yet owing to the dryness of the atmosphere the climate was bound to be very healthy. During the past season, after Aug. 1, very little rain was experienced, and some of the smaller streams contained water only in pools. That this is remarkable rain-fall, in a region where the average fall does not exceed ten inches for the whole year, was not the exhibition of a peculiarly wet season, is I can only judge by observation on the growth of the plants and trees. The abundance of trees and the coarseness of their grain, as well as the growth of plants on dry hill-sides, exposed to both sun and wind, tend to show that the season which I witnessed was by no means a very anomalous one, though the amount of rain may have been somewhat greater than usual. In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the deep interest which you have manifested in the progress of the expedition, and for the material assistance of your hearty indorsement of its plans, and co-operation in its execution.

Very respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

WALTER P. JENNY,
Geologist Exploration of the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1875.

To Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

A MEDICAL CONSULTATION YESTERDAY—THE PATIENT DOING WELL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Mr. E. V. Murphy, one of the Senate official reporters, who with others remained with Vice President Wilson throughout the night, until 8:40 o'clock this morning, addressed a note to Dr. Baxter stating that the Vice President had been very restless until about 5 o'clock A. M., since which he had been dozing almost constantly. The opiate was given at the times ordered, and beef-tea shortly before 4 o'clock and again at 8:15 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a large tumbler of bitter water was given, all of which remained on his stomach. It is ascertained from another source that the Vice President during the night repeatedly pressed his head and heart with his right hand, and at times threw forth both arms. These movements were accompanied with nervous twitchings. His more thoughtful and observant friends consider his condition as very critical. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning he was still drowsy and restless, with no disposition to converse.

Dr. Baxter at 11 A. M. said the Vice President was then resting comfortably, having slept considerably during the morning. The Vice President himself said that he "now felt more natural."

1 P. M.—Doctors Baxter, Ashford, and Magruder held a consultation this morning concerning the condition of their patient. He had slept tolerably well from 5 until after 11 o'clock, under the influence of the medicine administered, which consisted of bromide of potassa and morphia, followed by hyoscyamus. Dr. Baxter woke him at 11:20. His pulse was then regular. He said he felt better and asked the Doctor whether he had not better get out of bed, to which the Doctor replied he had better remain where he was. At 12:10 Dr. Baxter reported the Vice President as doing well every way, saying he saw no reason to doubt that he would soon recover. The doctor ordered him to take beef tea and other light nourishment, and then left him, to call again at 3 o'clock.

This afternoon at 12:15 President Grant drove to the Capitol and entered the sick-room, remaining about ten minutes.

Dr. Baxter, speaking of the treatment yesterday, says that while the hypodermic injections of morphine seemed to produce no effect, the hypodermic injection of a small amount of whisky, which was then resorted to, had the desired result immediately.

Postmaster General Jewell remained with the Vice President throughout the night and until 7 o'clock this morning. Among the callers to-day were Associate Justice Clifford, Gen. Garfield, Senators Kelly, of Oregon, and J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, and ex-Senator Fenton.

A SAILOR'S TERRIBLE ADVENTURES.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS AT SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT—A THRILLING STORY OF SHIPWRECK—RESCUE OF THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

Early on the morning of Oct. 2, when in latitude 18° 27', longitude 85° 22', the man on the lookout on board the American brig Centaur, of New-York, Capt. Stanley, loaded with hides and wood, from Greytown, Nicaragua, saw a boat on the weather bow, about two miles from the vessel. Although the boat was drifting about at the mercy of the wind, and no signs of life could be seen about it, Capt. Stanley determined that he would examine it closely, thinking that there might, perhaps, be some one on board. The brig was at once put about, and in a short time they were sufficiently near the boat to see the figure of a man lying motionless in the stern sheets. When they arrived within hailing distance, they called out, and the man responded by feebly moving his right arm. A few moments later they were alongside the boat, and a couple of seamen boarded her, and the man was taken out and placed on the deck of the brig. It was then discovered that he was in a frightful state of emaciation, and had evidently been in the boat a long time. He was so far exhausted that he was utterly unable to speak, and beyond a slight movement of the hand and arm was incapable of motion. Capt. Stanley, so soon as he saw his condition, took him aft to his own cabin and laid him on a bed on the floor.

He then gave him food and water in small quantities until he was sufficiently revived, and then allowed him to sleep. In a few days the man had recovered sufficiently to get about, and from that time his recovery was rapid. It was then learned that he was a native of Manila, but as he could not speak English, nothing could be ascertained from him, beyond the fact that he had been wrecked in the vessel to which the boat in which he was found had belonged. Last night a representative of THE TIMES went on board the Centaur, and, through the kindness of the officer in charge, was permitted to see the wrecked seaman. When called on deck he came up from the forecastle, comfortably dressed in clothes given him by Capt. Stanley, as he had nothing on except a pair of light trowsers and an undershirt when found. He is a copper-colored Manila man, deeply bronzed from long exposure to the sun and wind, and seems to have entirely recovered from the effects of the terrible suffering he endured while adrift in the boat. He said that his name was Antonio Maximo, and readily entered into conversation with the reporter, and seemed disposed to tell all he could in regard to the wreck of the vessel he was in and of his escape. He has no knowledge of English and speaks Spanish very imperfectly, so that with the difficulties of the language and his own very hazy recollection of the circumstances it was not easy to obtain a connected narrative of the events attending the wreck of his vessel and his subsequent adventures. He said that he shipped on board the British bark Toronto, in Greenock, Scotland, as a sailor, but that the vessel had been loaded previously with coal in Glasgow. From Greenock they went to the Island of Madeira, where they arrived after a voyage of six weeks. After discharging their cargo in Madeira they took in ballast and went to Navassa, where they began to take in a cargo of guano. About Sept. 7 a tremendous storm arose, and it soon became so violent that the Captain determined that he would slip his cables and put to sea. The cables were accordingly buoyed, and sail was made on the vessel and they left the port. After they had been out about four hours the foremast went by the board, carrying away the jibboom and flying jibboom. This occurred about 11 o'clock at night. An hour later the mainmast was carried away, the mizzenmast only being left, and the vessel was laboring heavily and making water. All hands were then set to work the pumps in relays of four each. At midnight the man who was working at the break with him suddenly called out that he saw land to leeward, and informed one of the mates, named Smith, of the fact. The Captain was then called, and it was shortly after decided that they should take to the long-boat. It was accordingly got over the side, and the ship's company, consisting of fourteen men, all told, embarked.

Up to this stage of the narrative Maximo gave a tolerably connected statement of the occurrences in the order in which they had taken place. But after describing how the long-boat had been lowered, he became very much confused in his language, and it was difficult to understand what he was attempting to describe. From what he said, the reporter gathered that at the time the crew got into the boat it was driven against the side of the ship and was filled with water. The oars were washed out, and it seems that seven men also went overboard, and were swimming about near the boat supporting themselves on the oars and pieces of the wreck. The seven men remaining were unable to help them, and, clinging to the boat, gradually drifted out of sight of the ship and their drowning comrades. Being asked what had become of his six comrades who were with him in the boat, Maximo could give no clear answer. He said that after they had been ten days in the boat they began to walk around and around, and this way and that way. The mate, he said, stood up in the bows one day, and said, "Good-by, good bye, Antonio," and sprang into the sea. They had no provisions or water in the boat, he said, but it rained almost every night, and as the bottom of the boat was clean and tight they were enabled to drink the water that fell into it. They also caught a few fish, and a great many sea birds and ate them. A kind of sea weed, too, which they found floating in considerable quantities, served them as food. From the vague and confused way in which the narrative of the later incidents was told, it seemed as if the man had become temporarily insane from fatigue and exposure, and could therefore give only a confused statement. He said he had been twenty-one days in the boat when picked up by the Centaur.

The boat in which he was found was brought into this port on board the Centaur. On the stern is written the name of the ill-fated ship to which it belonged—the Toronto, of Glasgow. It is a strong, well-built ship's long-boat, of the usual pattern. One of the officers of the Centaur in describing the condition of the man when he was found, said: "You see that stout-looking fellow? Well, when he was laid on the deck the Captain, so soon as he found he was alive, picked him up and carried him off under one arm just like a bundle. He weighed almost nothing."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

ANOTHER PLEA OF GUILTY ENTERED IN ST. LOUIS—INDICTMENTS IN MILWAUKEE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—In the United States District Court to-day John A. Mead, ex-United States Gauger, who was indicted for making false gaugers' certificates, and also indicted jointly with Gerbard Bensberg, a distiller, for conspiring to defraud the Government, appeared, and asked to withdraw his plea of "not guilty" and enter a plea of "guilty," which was granted. As in all other similar cases, sentence is withheld until the testimony is heard, so as to determine the penalty to be imposed.

THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1875-6—PAPER ON SEWERS BY MR. HAMBLETON—HON. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ'S PAPER ON UTILIZING CITY REFUSE—A PROPOSITION TO RAISE HOGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—At the opening of the third day's session of the American Public Health Association the first hour was passed in balloting for officers, with the exception of the Secretary, Dr. Elisha Harris, who holds office for one more year. While the ballots were being prepared the Secretary read some letters from members who had been unable to attend, and a very interesting communication from a health organization of thirty-seven cities on the Lower Rhine, styled in German "Neidenheinische Verein fur Oeffentliche Gesundheitspflege." This association sent the reports of their transactions and desired that they might receive those of the American Health Association, and that this interchange of libraries might be made permanent, and the two societies might be henceforward bound by ties of friendship and fellowship. The Secretary stated that publications had also been received from societies in Northern and Central Europe, but no other than that of the Lower Rhine had signified any desire to make the interchange of courtesies perpetual.

After a short interval the result of the informal balloting was announced. The nominations were then made and the following officers elected for 1875-6: President, Edwin M. Snow, of Providence, R. I.; First Vice President, John H. Rauch, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice President, Francis A. Walker, New-Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, I. Foster Jenkins, Yonkers, N. Y.; Executive Committee—Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon Marine Hospital United States Navy; Hon. A. W. Boardman, President Board of Health, Boston; Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army; Hon. L. K. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, New-York; Dr. Ezra Hunt, Metuchen, N. J. This closed the business of organization and the regular programme was now resumed.

The first paper read was a report on "Efficient Connections with Sewers and Protection of Houses Against Sewer Gases," by Mr. F. Hambleton, a civil engineer of Baltimore. He entered into an elaboration of the present sewer expenses of Baltimore, and compared it with the improved system of small sewer pipes and pumping apparatus by which the subsoil was drained, water closets were made wholesome, and low neighborhoods were redeemed and placed upon the same level as the more favored parts of a city. He claimed that these advantages were so great as to counterbalance the increased expense. The apparent cost was very great and terrified the tax-payers of average calibre, who, therefore, would not fairly consider the question, and preferred to continue the old bad systems rather than sanction an increased expenditure. The speaker contended that the dangers from sewer gas had been largely exaggerated, and that if water closets were properly constructed deaths from this cause would be as rare as from illuminating gas. The danger was what was technically known as untrapping, the temporary derangement of the trap by the lodgment of rags or other substances. A method of regulating the closet by connecting the pipe with the chimney, so as to obtain a constant draught which would carry off all gases, was in existence. With all its defects there could be no doubt that the closet was an immense improvement over the old-fashioned privy placed in connection with the exterior of buildings. In the second part of his address, he considered the question of removing the sewage from the main sewers, and strongly reprobated the folly of those who criticised the imperfect manner of our present sewer drains, which was naturally caused by the enormous and unprecedented growth of our cities.

Dr. Hunt made some remarks upon the paper, claiming that the great want was of a system which should a low of a constant patrol. When everything was hidden away under the earth there was no opportunity of finding out what was the trouble and removing it.

The next paper should have been on paving, grading, and sewers, by ex-Gov. Shepherd, who, however, sent a telegraphic apology.

The address of Hon. Jackson S. Schultz on the utilization of animal and vegetable refuse substances in our large cities was next in order. The following is a summary: He said that before proceeding to the consideration of the utilization question of our cities, he would advert to what he had seen elsewhere. In the East in old times it was the practice to gather offal and excrements and cast them into pits where fires were continually burning. In France and Southern European cities enormous progress had been made in getting rid of such matters. The sewers of Paris had won the admiration of the world. The greatest pains had been taken to preserve the Seine from contamination, but the utilization of the excreta and fluid refuse was by no means a source of revenue, but, on the contrary, was very expensive. It amounted to three per cent. of the rental of houses. In London, which had long been behindhand, a system of abattoirs was in preparation which would dwarf even that of Paris, where the utilization of meat substances was carried to the highest perfection. No part, in fact, was wasted. In New-York, up to 1827, the offal of the markets was the main subsistence of the City swine, but after that year the City passed ordinances against the practice. At the present time the most valuable kind of offal was dumped into the sea every day, in enormous quantities, a good sanitary precaution, but not specially economic. It was calculated that in the City of New-York were 60,000 families, and that the offal of each family would support one pig. Now, he proposed that the city garbage and offal should be utilized. Hotels in New-York sell their garbage to men keeping swine in the suburbs and gain about fifteen hundred dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. Thirty cents per barrel ought to be about the cost of collecting and carrying to the suburbs. If men could make a profit in this imperfect way, a much greater profit could be obtained by a general and economic plan. He proposed that the City of New-York should lease or purchase one of the islands in the harbor, stock it with swine, and place them under the care of pauper laborers from the institutions. The first thing to be done would be to remove thither all the straw from worn-out beds, which now were stuffed down sewers and became obstructions. The next point was to convert all the offal and dead animals into good food for hogs. In the City of New-York, about one hundred horses died every week. If promptly disposed of the hides would be worth $4 apiece, and the meat of the fat ones could be prepared by pauper laborers for the food of the hogs, while that of the lean ones could be utilized for fertilizers. He then detailed the manner in which the preparation and transit and form of collection should be organized. The only doubt Mr. Schultz expressed of the success of this plan arose from the corruption of the City Government, and the fear that the political lazzaroni would not take good care of the swine. He estimated the profit to New-York of the scheme, if fairly conducted, at $720,000, but before anything could be done the sanitarians would have to deodorize and flush out the politicians.

There was considerable discussion on the paper. Dr. Ezra Hunt rose to say that if the system of feeding hogs was to prevail, he should certainly recommend the adoption of the Mosaic dispensation. He did not doubt that the hogs would eat the dead horses, but who would eat the hogs. [Laughter.]

An invitation was received from the Board of Education to the members, to visit the schools, which was accepted.

The next paper was by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, on the cost of a great epidemic to a great city, the chief points of which are as follows:

COST OF A GREAT EPIDEMIC.

By Benjamin Lee, A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia.

The object of the paper is to furnish an approximate determination of the loss sustained by the City of Philadelphia, in dollars and cents, in consequence of the presence of small-pox in the Winter of 1871-2, and, placing side by side with this the degree in which this loss might have been prevented by judicious sanitary legislation rigidly enforced, to attempt to convey to the public mind a conviction of the immense economy in a pecuniary point of view of a generous outlay for the prevention of disease, and a hearty co-operation in all measures designed to promote this object. The subject naturally divides itself into the consideration of what was and what might have been. The calculation is prefaced by a brief review of the mode in which an epidemic was managed in the interests of trade. (Contrast the vigorous action of the Board of Health of New-York in the matter of the Washington Market nuisance.) The report of the Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia for the years 1871-2 show that the sum of $56,464 84 was spent over and above ordinary expenses, in consequence of the epidemic. The loss by diminution of travel and traffic is shown by reference to the reports and estimates of the various railroads and city passenger railways. The estimated loss to railroad companies ($19,509,149 being the revenue for six months) is 4½ per cent., or $877,911 50, and represents the loss of which one-tenth, or $87,791 15, is assigned to the city directly. The loss to hotel-keepers, 61,312 days at $3 a day, was $183,936. The loss to retail dealers, 61,312 customers, at $5 a head, $306,560. The loss to merchants and manufacturers is based on the production of the city in 1870, $335,000,000; for six months, 1871-2, estimated $192,625,000; deduct locomotives, ships, and iron and glassware, $44,860,050; deduct portion consumed at home, say fifteen per cent., amounting to $28,893,750, and we have left $118,865,250 as the outgoing freight subject to diminution of four per cent. in consequence of the panic throughout the country. This amounts to $4,754,000. The total loss by diminished travel and traffic is thus shown to be $5,429,149 15. In the loss by sickness the assumed rate of mortality is one in four and a half; actual number of deaths, 4,464. Hence, the number of cases was 20,065, deducting cases brought from the country. The Board of Health estimate was 25,000. The average duration of fatal cases in the municipal hospital was 12 days; average duration of convalescent cases, 26 days; total number of days of 10 physicians, 33,40[illegible]; at an expense of $15,000 for food and medicine, or forty-five cents per day; results of London hospitals, 38 cents per day; estimated cost for all classes throughout the city, 50 cents per day. Total number of days throughout the city, 407,758; cost, $203,879. The loss by diminished production is based on the days' labor lost by 17,300 producers actually sick, 420,862; by care-takers, 283,848; total days lost, 704,710, at $1 50 for adults, $1,057,065, and fifty cents for youths, $15,000; total, $1,072,065. Mr. Wells estimates the individual at sixteen years of age to represent an investment by society, without interest, of more than $800, and at eighteen years, allowing interest, of $1,500. If idle from this time on to the limit of his expectation, he will cost the community $5,000. Allowing less than one half the number of deaths to represent the disabled, we then have $10,000,000, representing the loss on this account. The loss by death is based on the average value of a human life in dollars and cents. The able-bodied negro was valued at from $1,000 to $1,500 in gold; estimate of a life to-day, adult, $2,000; from ten to twenty years, $1,000, from birth to 10 years, $500; number of deaths between 20 and 65 years, 1,644, multiplied by $2,000, $3,288,000; 10 and 20 years, 670, multiplied by $1,000, $670,000; birth and 10 years, 2,110, multiplied by $500, $1,055,000; total, $5,013,000; funerals at $20 per head, 3,721, $74,420. The aggregate loss by sickness, death, and disability is thus $16,363,364. What might have been is thus shown: Dr. Welch, Surgeon in charge of the Municipal Hospital, the vaccine physicians, and the Boards of Health are unanimous in their opinion that vaccination and revaccination carefully performed with reliable virus, are capable of "warding off such epidemics," and even "extirpating small-pox from the earth." This is the universal verdict of all competent observers in the late epidemic. The precautions which the Board of Health should have taken early in 1870, in obedience to the warning of Dr. Gross and the State Medical Society, are: First, the education of public opinion and the enforcement of vaccination; second, doubling its additional staff of vaccine physicians at increased salaries; third, the establishment of a Central Bureau of Vaccination, with a chief; fourth, the establishment of a vaccine farm for propagating kine-pock, with the view of revivifying the stock of lymph and at the same time removing all objections on the score of danger of vaccinal supplies; fifth, the establishment of a disinfecting station, and a corps of house-to-house disinfectors.

The estimate of increased expenditure is thus shown: Salaries of twenty-seven vaccine physicians at $1,000 per annum, $40,500; Vaccine Bureau, $500; Chief of Bureau, salary, $2,000; lease of vaccine farm, $2,000; putting up hospital for vaccinators, $500; cost of carrying on vaccination, $6,000; disinfecting station, $2,000; cost of carrying on same two years, $2,000; corps of disinfectors, $4,000; diffusing information, $1,800.

While firmly believing that the disease is absolutely preventable, I estimate the degree to which it might have been prevented by thorough vaccination with lively virus at an early remove from the cow at seventy-five per cent. for cures and ninety per cent. for deaths, by careful revaccination at ten per cent. additional for cures and five per cent. additional for deaths, and by thorough disinfection of effects and premises at five per cent. additional for cures and two and a half per cent. additional for deaths, entitling us to strike off ninety per cent. of all cases, and ninety-seven and one-half per cent. of deaths. On this basis our expenses and losses would have been as follows: 237 cases in hospital, of which 20 were fatal, 240 days; 217 recoveries, 3,712 days; at 50 cents per diem, $1,856; 20,006 cases in city, of which 93 were fatal, 1,116 days; 1,913 recoveries, 32,096 days, at 50 cents per diem, $16,048; loss by sickness, $10,720,625; loss by disability, $425,000; loss by death, $125,335; loss by funerals, $1,860.

This was followed by an interesting paper on the economical advantages of small hospitals, or village infirmaries, for manufacturing and mining populations, by Dr. Thomas J. Dunott, of Harrisburg, Penn., which was short, pithy, and sensible.

The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon.

Prior to the members leaving the hall the following invitation was received by the Secretary and read:

CENTENNIAL MEDICAL COMMISSION OF PHILADELPHIA, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1875. }

Dr. J. M. Toner, President American Public Health Association:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of this body, I am directed to ask that the American Public Health Association will appoint ten delegates to represent said association at the session of the International Medical Congress to be held in this city from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9, 1876. With our best wishes for a valuable and pleasant session, I have the honor to be very truly your friend,

WILLIAM Z. ATKINSON, Secretary, &c.

In accordance with the above invitation, the following delegates were appointed: Dr. Joseph M. Toner, Washington; Dr. C. F. Folsom, Massachusetts; Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army; Prof. Stephen Smith, of New-York; Dr. C. D. White, New-Orleans, La.; Hon. F. G. Thomas, M. D., Savannah, Ga.; Dr. J. R. Kedzie, Lansing, Mich; Dr. James A. Stewart, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. M. Logan, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chicago.

The following new members were nominated and approved: D. C. B. Guthrie, Baltimore; Henry Van Brunt, architect; Dr. D. M. Parker, Dr. Bradford, James Barnard, Hon. Mr. Boardman, President of the Boston Board of Health; Dr. W. L. Richardson, of the Boston Board of Health; D. C. P. Putnam, Dr. J. J. Putnam, Dr. R. H. Fitz, Dr. E. Mugglesworth, Boston; Dr. Frederick Minor, Winchester, Mass.; Dr. W. R. Nichols, Boston Harbor; W. M. Ware, architect; John Putnam, architect; Henry Ledyard, President of the Hospital, Newport, R. I.; D. C. W. Chancellor, Baltimore; Dr. C. M. Ellis, Elfton, Md.; Dr. J. R. Ward, Govanstown, Md.; Dr. N. R. Smith, Baltimore; Prof. G. H. Cook, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. S. L. Jepson, Health Officer, Wheeling, Va.; Dr. S. H. Durgen, Health Officer, Boston; Dr. S. P. Conn, Concord, N. H.; Prof. Elliott, Baltimore; Prof. Sheppard, Superintendent of Public Schools, Baltimore; Dr. W. H. Bailey, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. R. M. Wickoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. G. Rhodes, Philadelphia; Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence, R. I.; Dr. F. G. Thomas, Savannah, Ga., President State Board of Health; Hon. J. J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan; Prof. E. W. Jenks, Detroit; T. Angell, President of the State Board of Health, Michigan; Prof E. W. Dunster, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. A. B. Palmer, Ann Arbor; Dr. Hazehood, State Board of Health, Michigan; Prof. Daniel Putnam, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, Detroit; Hon. Mr. Baldwin, Michigan; Judge Campbell, Supreme Court, Detroit; Dr. E. H. Vandeusen, Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane; Prof. E. G. January, Health Commissioner, New-York; Dr. F. King, Baltimore; Dr. Fauntleroy, of Staunton, Va.; Dr. J. P. Taliaferro, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Stamford, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Taylor, President of the Board of Health, Memphis; Dr. Arent, Memphis; Dr. G. J. Fisher, Westchester County, N. Y.; Prof. James T. Gardner, Washington; Dr. Q. S. Conrad, Insane Asylum, Maryland; Dr. F. J. Foster, New-York; Dr. Frederick Petterson, Health Officer, San Antonio, Texas; Allen Butler, New-York; Dr. Azel Ames, Wakefield, Mass.; Dr. Kirkpatrick, Waco, Texas.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

PROF. CARL PFIFER ON VENTILATION—DR. HOMER HITCHCOCK'S PAPER ON ALCOHOLISM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—At the afternoon session there was a manifest dwindling of the members, but the proceedings went on as usual. The first paper read was that of Prof. Carl Pfifer, of New-York, on "Ventilation," of which an abstract follows:

SYSTEMS OF VENTILATION.

By Carl Pfifer.

In reporting upon the various systems of ventilation he had endeavored to obtain the results of the experiments and experience of men of the highest authority such as Prof. Pettinkofer, Dr. Grasse, Pecklet, Morin, and others upon the subject. While much ingenuity was exercised, and the means employed to accomplish ventilation were various, the systems upon which they were based were known as that of natural or spontaneous ventilation, ventilation by aspiration or extraction, and that of propulsion or mechanical ventilation. Natural ventilation was based upon the difference of the outer and inner temperature, and consequently upon the density also of the exterior and interior air. To produce a sufficient velocity in the evacuating and supply flues, so as to insure an efficient renewal of the air, the difference of temperature must be considerable, because in the same degree as it is lessened between the inner and outer air the velocity of the current would be reduced. A German author states that by a difference of from thirty to forty degrees sufficient ventilation may be obtained in Winter but not in the Spring or Fall. In these seasons the same author says that the system of natural ventilation has been found to be insufficient, and if a constantly operative ventilation is required it will be necessary to employ mechanical means to secure it. It seemed necessary during these seasons to employ machinery to set the air in motion, as the opening of the windows would not be sufficient.

Dr. Pettinkofer found that through a window opening of nine and a half square feet a supply of only fourteen cubic metres of air was received per hour, and that by the entire open space of an ordinary window the requisite quantity for two persons only could be obtained—sixty cubic metres per hour being considered necessary for each person. At nineteen different trials made by him during the months of March, October, and December, he found the changes of air in the same room, of which he was the only occupant, to vary from 69.3 to 1,009.8 cubic feet. In the former case there was no difference between the exterior and interior temperature, while in the latter the difference was 19°. The system of "aspiration" had a fair trial at the Hospital La Riboisere at Paris, under the direction of the managers of the institution. A commission composed of scientific men, presided over by the eminent physicist and chemist Regnault, examined the various plans of ventilation proposed, and decided in favor of forced or fan ventilation, as recommended by Thomas and Laureus, of London. Dr. Grassi found by various experiments on the system of aspiration that ninety-three cubic meters of foul air passed through the extracting chimney per hour, while only thirty-one cubic meters of fresh air came in during the same time through the fresh-air flues, instead of sixty cubic meters, as prescribed, and the difference was supplied by the doors and windows. In connection with this system of ventilation, the construction of the ventilating shafts, flues, and chimneys was of great importance. It was the general pressure of the atmosphere which produced the movements of air, whether in consequence of the disturbed equilibrium or by a vacuum produced by suction. The chimney-flue did not act as a bellows. Physicists had furnished the most decided proofs that the so-called draft in a chimney was not produced by the tendency of the warmer column of air to rise within it, but by the pressure of the colder and lower strata of air, upon the same principle that oil floated upon water.

The system of propulsion was also submitted by Dr. Grassi to the same careful test in La Riboisiere Hospital buildings. While the programme laid down for this system of ventilation demanded only sixty cubic meters per hour, he found that in the pavilion nearest the fan 133 cubic meters were furnished within that time; in the second pavilion 126 cubic metres, and in the third 88 cubic metres, or an average supply of about double the quantity demanded. He also tested the barometric pressure of the air in the wards in comparison with that of the open air, and found the former less compressed than the latter, so that a considerable quantity of air in addition passed into the wards through the joints of the windows and doors. No drafts, however, were perceptible a few feet from the openings. It was also found that in the wards ventilated by this system the carbonic acid gas was only 1.1 per mille, while in the former it was 2.5 per mille of the volume of air. Dr. Pettinkofer by various experiments verified the conclusions deduced by Dr. Grassi and gave it as his opinion that the system of natural ventilation, based upon the difference of temperature, was irregular and accidental, and not to be recommended. He considered forced ventilation the only reliable method; inasmuch as the requirements of our lungs were always the same, it was our duty to employ the means by which a supply equal to the demand should be obtained. Peclet, another eminent scientist, expressed views similar to those held by Pettinkofer in his works upon the subject of ventilation. Gen. Morin, in his recent works upon heating and ventilation, shows, from investigations made in several manufacturing establishments in Paris, that the system of ventilating by propulsion was most effective. Dr. Seifert, of Dresden, to whom was awarded the first prize by the Imperial Academy of Vienna for an essay on the "Construction of Asylums for the Insane," has also given it as his opinion, after much investigation in the hospitals in Germany, France, England, and other countries, that mechanical ventilation was the most perfect.

Some discussion followed the reading of this article, in which Dr. Bell and Dr. Billings took part.

RELATIONS OF ALCOHOL TO HEALTH.

By Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D.

A paper was then read by Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, of Michigan, "On the Relations of the Excessive or Habitual Use of Alcoholic Drinks to Public Health and Public Welfare." It was exceedingly lengthy; but as parts of it were very interesting, and contained calculations and statistics of decided value, a selection has been made of that portion which treated of the economics of the question.

"Let us now briefly consider some of the economic relations of this matter.

What do the 49,000 deaths annually caused by alcohol cost the nation? The average cost of burial cannot be less than $10 per capita, giving the sum of $490,000. These 49,000 persons should have had, according to a table of working years, (calculated from life tables by Dr. Edward Jarvis, and published in the fifth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health,) 37.46 years of effective life. From the best data obtainable we have been led to conclude that alcohol shortened the lives of those who use it habitually or excessively, twenty-eight per cent. As this percentage pertains to the whole life, including both the developing and the effective periods, it follows that these 49,000 persons have each lost to the nation twenty-eight per cent. of 37.46 years, or 16.08 years of effective life, giving a total of 784,000 years. These figures are much below the actual loss according to the expectancies of intemperate persons given above; for, according to those expectancies, the average loss of effective life is twenty-three years, within a small fraction. On this basis the annual loss of the nation of effective life from alcohol is 1,127,000 years. If each effective year of life is valued at $150, the nation loses on the first calculation $117,600,000, and on the second $169,050,000. English actuaries, from careful observation and calculations, estimate that for every death there are two persons constantly sick. We may therefore calculate that for these 49,000 deaths from alcohol there are 98,000 constantly sick from the same cause. Thus, in a single year, 98,000 years of effective life are lost to the State, which, valued at $150 per year, gives a loss of $14,700,000. The cost of this sickness, at the very lowest estimate, cannot be less than $150 per year, or a total of $14,700,000.

What do the insane caused by alcohol actually cost the nation each year? We have already seen that in a very moderate estimate twenty-five per cent. of the insane are made so by alcohol. Thus 9,358 of the 37,432 insane persons enumerated in the census tables are thus caused. These represent in each year a loss of effective life of 9,358 years, which, valued at $150 per year, gives a loss to the nation of $1,403,700. The average cost of maintaining and caring for these people cannot be less than $4 per week for each, which is the average cost in three State asylums of Massachusetts. This will represent a loss to the State of $1,965,180. But, according to a table constructed by Mr. John L. Copeland, and also to the English Life Tables, (quoted by Dr. Edward Jarvis, page 383 of the Fifth Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health,) the average loss of effective life by their premature deaths is 6.3 years each. Moreover, as those made insane by alcohol are generally made so at or before forty years of age, the loss of effective life for the insane should be based upon the loss in the three first decades, viz. from twenty to forty inclusive, which is an average for each person, male and female, of 10.5 years. This gives a total loss of effective life for the 9,358 insane of 98,259 years, which, at a value of $150 per year, gives a loss to the nation of $14,738,850. If now we adopt Lord Shaftesbury's estimate of the percentage of insanity caused by alcohol, these figures should all be increased by 140 per cent., and we should have for loss of effective life 235,821 years, with an estimated value of $35,373,150. The annual cost of supporting the insane, rendered so by alcohol, would then be raised to $4,716,432.

What does the nation lose by her idiots, made so by alcohol? The whole number of idiotic persons reported in the census tables is 24,527, of which, on the basis of Dr. How's statistics, 11,953 are caused by alcohol—the degenerate offspring of drunkards. If we correct these tables according to the views of F. B. Sanborn, we have as the probable whole number of idiotic persons 35,040, and the number traceable to alcohol or its effects 17,080. The average cost for the care and support of these unfortunates must be at least $150 per year, making a loss to the nation of $2,562,000. Allowing that one-half of these persons, if they were not imbecile, would die before maturity, and thus would have no effective life, there remains for the others a loss to the nation of all the effective life to which they should have been entitled, or 37.46 years each, giving a total loss of 319,908 years, with an estimated value of $47,986,200. As crime may properly be considered in one sense but a form or symptom of disease, and as it has been and perhaps fairly shown that at least three-fourths of all the crimes committed in this nation may be traced more or less directly to the influence of alcohol, in our estimate of the losses of the nation from alcohol, the cost of the crimes committed annually in the country, and traceable to the influence of alcohol should be included. Also their cost in the direct destruction of property, the loss of effective life by murder and the punishment of criminals, and the cost of detecting, arresting, convicting, and punishing the criminals. Greatly to my regret I have at hand no reliable data from which an approximate estimate of these immense losses to the nation may be computed. I think it is plain, however, that they must be counted by hundreds of millions. The loss, too, from accidents by sea and land annually caused by alcohol, including loss of property destroyed and effective life lost by premature death of those killed, would foot up to millions. Also, if pauperism be not a disease it certainly has a very close relation to the diseases and diseased condition of the system caused by alcohol, and the losses of the nation for pauperism thus caused should also be included in this estimate. We have, however, no reliable data from which we are able to express these losses in figures. No doubt, however, the annual losses from crime, accidents and pauperism attributable to alcohol would equal or exceed $1,000,000,000.

I shall close this paper with a few brief propositions which I should be glad to have freely discussed by this association. If any subject demands the immediate, careful, earnest, and practical consideration of every branch of the Government—General, State, or Municipal—followed by wise and efficient legislation, this does. Drunkenness is one of the greatest injuries to the State, and as such should be punished as a crime. Tippling shops, bars, and drinking saloons give origin to and promote this evil, and as enemies to the State ought to be absolutely prohibited. While it is right, proper, and wise for the General Government to levy tax upon the manufacture of alcoholics, both for revenue and for restriction, it is not wise, just, or expedient for it to levy a tax upon the retail sales of these liquors, for, however it may be technically considered, men do count paying a tax to the General Government for selling intoxicating drinks a sort of justification of, and protection to, their business. This tax has been the greatest obstacle to the execution of the Prohibitory laws of the several States. The Government loses far more in the moral effect of such a tax than is gained in revenue. Every business is rightfully held responsible for its evil effects. Every State Government should at once institute, by a competent commission, a careful inquiry as to the amount of loss it suffers from the traffic in alcoholic drinks, and should assess that amount upon the dealers equitably, according to their sales. Such a proceeding in each State would in five years entirely abolish the traffic, and would vastly inure to the benefit of public health and welfare. If the General or State Governments continue implicitly or directly to encourage and protect or even permit the sale of intoxicating drinks, should they not at once erect, equip, and officer spacious asylums, where they may send for the double purpose of punishment and cure those who become drunkards, possessed of a vitiated and depraved appetite? In other words, does not the principle of self-protection require that Governments should either protect their subjects from becoming diseased or criminal when possible so to do, or provide means for a curative punishment for them when they become such?

Another paper followed, by Dr. W. G. Harrison, of Baltimore, on the same subject. The address was listened to with keen interest, for the point of view taken was not physiological nor moral, but simply commercial. It was very moderate in tone, but the facts brought forward with regard to deaths recorded in the tables of life insurance were startling. The longevity of those styled teetotalers, as compared with those who were temperate users of alcoholic drinks, was something extraordinary, and the speaker himself confessed that he had been surprised at the results. He endeavored to account for the death rate of the temperate drinkers by supposing that too great a latitude had been given to the expression "temperate users," which had been wrongly applied to many who were constant but secret tipplers. This was followed by some expressions on the part of various members of utter distrust in alcohol as a medicine. No adverse opinion given, and it seemed that there was no dissent from that view.

A paper was next read on yellow fever at St. Barancas, by Dr. Sternberg, United States Army, who, as the President happily expressed it, having just recovered from the malady, knew how it was himself. It was simply a history of the epidemic outbreak and the precautions taken to combat it. It was supplemented by some parts of a paper on the same subject prepared by Dr. Harvey Brown, United States Army, the Assistant Surgeon, who had fought the epidemic successfully when his superior, Dr. Sternberg, had been taken sick with the fever and had left the station. This was read by Dr. J. J. Woodward, the writer being still in Florida. He pointed out the differences of opinion held by the two Doctors, and concealing his own sympathy with the view held by the writer. The paper was remarkable for a clear intelligent style, and for complete comprehension and mastery of the subject, and it was very warmly applauded when the reading was finished. There was some discussion, Dr. Cunad, formerly Health Officer of Baltimore Harbor, giving his views, and Dr. Woodward commenting briefly upon the paper. Dr. Joseph Curds, Supervising Medical Officer to the Indian Bureau, next followed with some facts relating to disease among the Indian tribes of North America. He made an address extempore, neither reading from any paper nor consulting any notes. It was full of important information on many topics, specially concerning the medicine men, showing the superstitious belief which the savages have in these impostors, and how that confidence was being transferred gradually to the white doctors who came among them. He showed that the whole Modoc trouble was occasioned by the medicine man of Capt. Jack, who persuaded him to kill the medicine man of Sconchin, the Modoc chief, on the ground that he was weaving a spell over Capt. Jack's wife.

A paper was then read upon the sanitaria established in the mountains of North Carolina by Dr. Gleilsmann, which was not on the programme, but was valuable, but in consequence of the late hour was delivered to an exceedingly small audience, and was very much curtailed.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the neglected papers are to be read and discussed. They will be handled in the following order: The two admirable papers of Prof. James Law, the first on "Hereditary Entailments in the Domestic Animals," the second on the "Anthrax Epizootic" and the communication of its infection to man will receive twenty-five minutes' attention. Prof. J. R. Black's paper on the "Eradication of Hereditary Defects" will have five minutes. Dr. James' paper on small-pox hospitals will be read by title, to enable it to be published in the transactions of the society. Dr. Claypole's paper on "The Popularization of Sanitary Science in our Schools" will have one section read. Dr. Baker's paper on "Infant Mortality in the State of Michigan" will be read by title. Dr. Elisha Harris' report on "Sanitary Laws regarding General Vaccination" will get twenty minutes. Dr. Netterson's paper on "The Effects of Ozone on the Respiratory Organs" will be read by title. An hour will then be given to the discussion of vaccination, yellow fever, and the question of State or local health boards, and the meeting will then adjourn sine die.

Invitations from various cities begging the association to hold their next convention with them were received in the course of Thursday night, and it is probable that Boston will receive the preference.

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THE EVENING SESSION—ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WHITE, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

In the evening session the public was fully represented, especially the fair sex, but there was a poor showing of the members, many having gone, and others intending to leave by the night train. There were two discourses—one by Hon. J. H. Steiner, "Am I my Brother's Keeper?" the other by Hon. A. D. White, President of Cornell University. His subject was the same that had originally been set down for him on sundry disputed points concerning sanitary care and physical culture in our universities, colleges, and larger schools. He began by expressing surprise at the difference in care in the present phase of civilization which is given to those who may be called the passive members of society and the active ones; between the wealth lavished on those who have no future in society, and those upon whom depends the very future of society itself. If we visit the lunatic asylums, idiot asylums, hospitals, almshouses, and even the prisons, we find admirable system of care, most expensive provision for ventilation, special care given to food, cookery; in fact, great wealth and forethought lavished upon the sanitary care of those whose future is of least account to society. But if we visit our universities, colleges, and larger schools, we find, as a rule, lodging-houses in which every principle of sanitary science is set at naught, little or no attention to proper modes of heating and ventilation, the food often bad, the cooking frequently worse, so that the active members of society, the educated youth, the most precious treasure which any nation has in its keeping, is constantly injured in body and mind by the want of ordinary sanitary provisions. He could only indicate some of the main points in a proper investigation of our present difficulties in this matter, and some plan which he thought might be followed out with hopes of good results. First in the natural order of matters to be considered regarding sanitary condition of institutions for the advanced instruction of youth, is the students dwelling, two leading plans are advocated, first, the dormitory system, well-known in American colleges, a system transplanted from England, but which has lost much in the transit. The typical English college is surely a larger family, a home with provision for collegiate family life. In America this has degenerated into life in a barrack, with no useful safeguards and few pleasing surroundings. From a sanitary point of [illegible] barrack is generally wretched, not as good in many cases as the tenement-houses, which sanitarians lament over in our cities. The great objection to them, however, in the minds of college officers is the injury they inflict on good discipline. No more unruly assemblage can well be imagined than 100 American students in a barrack, especially if three or four unpopular tutors be placed among them to maintain order. On the other hand we have the system of students lodging in private families. As regards discipline this is better. The student body is broken up, and no respectable family will allow for a moment the noise and confusion which reign in a barrack, but here a difficulty arises. Families in towns can hardly be placed under much sanitary supervision. The well may be near the cesspool, and the authorities of the college never know it until informed by cases of typhoid fever. A third method has suggested itself as combining the advantages of both systems—the erection of cottages or boarding-houses upon the college property, to be leased to respectable persons who will take students into their families. In some cases, too, what might be called cottage quadrangular, to be occupied by students alone, under proper supervision, might be useful. This is a cheaper provision and better, as regards sanitary supervision, than the building of large dormitories. The next point discussed was the diet of students, with reference to the question of common halls or clubs, supervised by the college authorities, or living in small companies in private families. The advantages of each were weighed. He then passed to the question of relaxation, and recommended a system of club-houses, carefully organized and watchfully supervised. From this consideration he turned to physical culture. The use of gymnasiums and of athletic exercise was dwelt upon, and attempt made to limit them correctly, and use and abuse of training for athletic contests was then dwelt upon, and copious extracts were presented from the investigations in England of MacDavin and Morgan, Professors, which manfully took the ground that the good results of training far outweighed the evil results and showed by statistics that a far larger number die from want of physical exercise than from the most extreme training—the relations of athletic sports to the scholarship of the college was touched upon, and the Cornell President affirmed that those whose scholarship was injured by their devotion to athleticism were without exception almost those who would never rise to high scholarship in any case. Examples of leading athletes who were noted for scholarly ability in Great Britain and the United States were numerously cited. Finally, the relation of sanitary considerations to various courses of study were taken up, much stress being laid upon the value of a judicious mingling of studies in natural and physical sciences with the humanities. The audience evidently sympathized completely with President White's remarks, and he was vigorously cheered again and again. The ladies were certainly in favor of the champion of national physical culture, and evinced it by clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs. It was unquestionably the most enthusiastic meeting of the session of the American Health Association at Baltimore.

A REVIEW OF WEDNESDAY'S WORK.

SMALL AUDIENCES — THE REMARKABLE STATEMENTS OF GEN. VIELE ON DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—NO DISCUSSION ON THE PAPER — THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

The success of the Baltimore session of the American Public Health Association must not be judged by the numbers that attended it. From that point of view indeed it is a conspicuous failure. Not only have the members present been few, but of the outside public after the morning session of the first day there has been the merest handful. It is difficult to account for this seeming indifference, for the subjects handled are undeniably of vital importance to all communities. Moreover, since the days when Ben Butler scared away Yellow Jack from New-Orleans by sanitary measures the Northern public has felt a special interest in such matters. It may be that the somewhat medical tone of the assemblage and the paucity of discussion deterred outsiders from following the course of the proceedings. This is greatly to be deplored, because it is of the first necessity that certain grades of workmen and certain professionals should work in unison either with the medical gentlemen of the association or with any body of men who take upon themselves in earnest the solution of social sanitary problems.

The proceedings of Wednesday, however, though few comparatively took part, stamped the session as one of peculiar interest, and gave to it an undoubted success. The report of Dr. John S. Billings, of the United States Army, was alone of sufficient importance to have commanded a very general attention. Last year a committee was appointed to work upon a plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States, and this gentleman was nominated as the Chairman. The report in extenso has been already placed before the readers of THE TIMES, and therefore needs no recapitulation here. It is sufficient to say that the plan proposed was as perfect for the purpose of obtaining the desired information as the Signal Service Bureau. A resolution was passed by the association to empower the Executive Committee to take steps for the furtherance of the measure, and it can hardly be doubted that when Congress meets this machinery for uniform and persistent sanitary reform will be put into motion. One of the clauses of the resolution was that Congress should appoint a supervising surgeon from the United States Army, and in all probability Dr. John S. Billings, who it would seem deserves the major part of the credit due to the report, and the questions in the various schedules, will receive the recommendation of the association for the position. As this will be the immediate result of the labors of the society, it must be admitted that it has gained a great success and achieved a real work.

Another striking feature of Wednesday's session was the paper of Gen. Viele, who has won no small degree of fame in New-York by his health map, and by the novelty and boldness of his views with regard to sewers. His address in the convention fairly took the breath away from many, for he attacked the whole sewer system impetuously and brought forth cogent arguments to prove that sewers, the pride of modern civilization, were inherently bad, and cumulative, in a terrible degree, of the worst infectious agencies. He affirmed that the Cloaca Maxima of Rome had so steeped the surrounding soil with dangerous gaseous emanations that it was radically unwholesome, and was becoming in fact an imperfect guano. He cited the case of a city in Hindostan where, in a comparatively brief period of time, four centuries perhaps, the surrounding soil had been poisoned in a similar manner. The sewers of New-York, he pointed out, discharged their noxious contents into the river, and under certain conditions the river brought them back again. This, however, was a mere incident. The grave trouble was that the gases from the sewers spread all over the City, and by the mere opening of the trap of a water-closet were admitted into the entire house. And to convince the assemblage how potent were the vapors that were so dispersed, he produced a fragment of lead pipe which had been eroded by the action of such influences. Holes were worn in it of a circular form, and one of these was covered with a scale, imitating with remarkable precision the pustule of small-pox.

This remarkable engineer's idea is to submit these fecal substances of which we desire specially to be freed to pressure by pneumatic process. In the abattoirs the offal of animals, by methods first employed at Cincinnati in the slaughtering of hogs, is converted into inodorous cakes or powder in a very short time, and it seemed as if his thoughts ran somewhat in that direction. He is evidently one of that band of sanitary engineers who propose to turn things upside down, but whose revolutionary ideas are based upon the soundest scientific reasoning. He is in favor of the kitchen and laundry being established at the top of a house, not in its basement, which he declares, under the present sewer system, must be unhealthy. He says that the soil covering the pipes and about them reeks with the most dangerous gases, and that these cannot be excluded from rooms below the level of the pavement. He declares, moreover, that a house should be built up rather than down, though there is no sanitary reason for this if the earth above were kept sweet and sound. But it is not, for there are leakages from the gas-pipes and from the water-pipes, and a constant filtration of vile gases from the sewer mains, the result being that the lower rooms of every house are cages in which victims are kept for the pestilence.

He also gave his views with regard to the water supply of cities, and after showing the inadequacy of the Croton water works, turned to New-Jersey. There was a group of towns, cities, and villages running north of Newark Bay to the end of Orange Mountain, scattered along the two rivers, the Passaic and the Hackensack. Although these were destined at some future time not very remote to be conglomerated into one huge city, they all pursued their own devices, laid out their roads, and made their arrangements for water, &c., independently of each other. At the present time the water used was entirely river water from the two streams, and under certain circumstances it was excessively foul, as all the sewer-drainage of the entire group was discharged into them, and thence into Newark Bay. When the water was pressed back, as happened with certain conjunctures of tide and wind, the sewer matter was forced back into the rivers. There was an easy remedy for this state of things, if only there existed some union of interests. At Little Falls, on the Passaic, there was a spot where nature had almost created a reservoir, where the water was inclosed between walls of basalt a hundred feet high. There was ample water for the future city, no matter how great it might be, and as there was a fall of 330 feet, there would be sufficient force for distributing purposes and enough would remain to force the water to the tops of the loftiest houses, and to provide for the playing of superb fountains. In New-York, he said, that the force was exhausted by the distribution, and the water in very few cases had power to ascend beyond the second story.

Gen. Viele is not only an adventurous theorist; he is also an able, practical engineer. It is notorious that the belief that sewer-drainage is a failure is shared by some great Continental engineers, and notably by the gentleman who is laying out a City of Health. There the rooms below the level of the street are not to be inhabited for any purpose, and are to be in connection with subterranean roadways, for the transportation of heavy substances, and possibly for the arrangement of substitutes for piping. Had more engineers been present, or practical builders and plumbers, the discussion on this most interesting paper would have been singularly instructive. But, unfortunately, none but medical men were in the hall, and with the exception of a single question from the Vice President, the paper was accepted, with its startling heresies, without a word of comment.

In the latter part of the day's session a series of papers were read with regard to the condition of children in schools, more particularly public schools. The general impression left upon the mind by the whole of them was a painful one. It seemed that overstudy was the rule rather than the exception, and that in the cases of big girls, so much was required that their nerves were kept vibrating by anxiety and despair during the whole term. The subject is not new to the readers of THE TIMES, for it has been presented on several occasions, and Mr. Neilson, the President of the School Board, in consequence instituted some reforms, which, however, seem to have been insufficient to check the evil. The doctors seem to agree that our schools are illy built; that the desks are badly constructed, and that the want of bright and cheerful colors is an evil, real and not imaginary. Had this topic been handled by architects, some hints of practical value might have been given; the fact seems to impress itself forcibly upon the understanding that there must be practical members of the association who can prescribe a remedy when an evil has been pointed out. During Thursday's session, ex-Gov. Shepherd, of Washington, is to read a paper on grading, paving, and systematic sewerage in cities, and as he is a practical plumber, much sound information is expected from him. He only became a member to-day, and therefore has had no opportunity of joining in any discussions. A report will also be read on efficient house connections with sewers, and protection of houses against sewer gases, by Civil Engineer F. Hambleton, of Washington. The presence of these practical men will tend greatly to increase the value of the deliberations.

GAR.

THE FOUNDLING MATINEES.

The second matinée and reception was held yesterday at the Foundling Asylum in Sixty-eighth street. The fair weather brought an immense concourse of ladies to the asylum, and the financial income fully made up for the loss occasioned by the storm of the previous day. There was a constant influx of visitors between 2 and 6 P. M. The reception developed yesterday into a grand fair, with all the accompaniments. The musical entertainment yesterday was under the direction of Mr. H. B. Danforth, who provided an excellent entertainment with a corps of volunteer vocalists, comprising Mme. Brignoli, Miss Frances J. Schwab, whose fine voice and execution were favorably remarked, Mlles. Munier and Luckardt, Mme. Mixsell, and Mr. O'Connor. Levy, the cornet player, had volunteered, but at the last moment Sister Irene received a telegram from him withdrawing his promise. The success of yesterday's reception assures the Sisters of the realization of their plans for the establishment of a country home for the foundlings under their charge, the profits of the fair amounting to large figures, owing to the extreme liberality of the visitors. Sister Irene explains in reference to the statements made regarding the debt on the asylum buildings, that the debt of $96,000 had been paid off. The sum of indebtedness is for late improvements, and is much smaller than the amount named in the last report of the institution. The Sisters, she says, are working diligently to get clear of all debt, and will accomplish that end shortly, while meantime collecting funds for the building of their country home.

A HOTEL ON WHEELS.

The Erie Railway officials are enthusiastic over the success of their new through-passenger route to Chicago. They say they are doing a larger business than ever before at this season of the year. The through hotel coaches especially seem to be proving a great attraction. These coaches are divided into two compartments, in the rear one of which the cooking is done. The other is used as a sleeping car, and is so well divided from the kitchen as to be entirely free from any unpleasant odors. Oval bills of fare, elegantly bordered with silver, are distributed in all of the first-class cars, and waiters pass through occasionally for the purpose of taking orders from those who may wish meals served to them. The *menu* includes all manner of broils and game, oysters in all styles, cold meats, eggs in every form, all seasonable vegetables, relishes, and fruits, toast, biscuit, coffee, tea, chocolate, cold milk, and a full wine list, at first-class City restaurant prices. The order being given, the waiter adjusts a movable table in the compartment of the person wishing to be served, and in a few minutes brings in from the hotel car, in a covered tray, the various dishes asked for. In fact, meals may be enjoyed at forty miles per hour, with the same comfort and at equally cheap rates as at any hotel in the City that is conducted on the European plan. Those who prefer the old method of running into wayside restaurants for a few scanty mouthfuls may continue to exercise their choice, as the trains stop at all the meal depots as usual. Mr. Pullman pays his servants regular wages, so that nobody need be afraid of the hotel system by reason of extortionate fees to waiters.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, was held last night at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance of members. The following elections were made: President, Robert Gordon; First Vice President, James Brand; Second Vice President, John S. Kennedy; Managers, Bryce Gray, John Paton, John Sloane, William Lyall, William Coverly, Alexander Rhind; Secretary, William J. Ingram; Assistant Secretary, Thomas Maitland; Chaplains, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. William Ormiston, D. D.; Physician, Robert K. Colville, M. D.; Treasurer, Robert Dinwiddie. The following committees were appointed by the Chair: Standing Committee—James Moir, John T. Johnston, Walter Watson, James Fraser, and A. P. Irwin. Committee of Accounts—John A. Stewart, J. M. Morrison, J. Dennistown Wood, Gordon Norrie, and John T. Agnew. Committee of Installation—Alexander King and Alexander Knox. The annual dinner of the society is to be given at Delmonico's on the 30th inst.

THE FINANCES OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—The State Senate, to-day, with but one negative vote, passed an act authorizing the State Board of Finance to hypothecate the bonds of the State as security for money. An act was also passed increasing the rate of taxation to meet the principal and interest of any sum that may be borrowed.

PAPER COLLARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let not those who laugh at your humorous editorial on the subject of paper collars, which appeared in your paper of the 8th inst., lose their faith in those economical and useful articles. As to their moral effect, I cannot believe that they ever induced a love of false appearances; for they wear an honest face, and like *Hamlet*, "Know not seems."

Sad would be the condition of the country if faith in them was shaken, for there are from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 of them made and sold annually, and where would a substitute for these millions be found? No one was ever the worse, physically or financially, for wearing them.

The paper collars, so called, are now universally made with a cloth surface, and merely a paper backing. I have made and sold many millions of such collars for the past eleven years, and never in their preparation used the smallest particle of a poisonous or injurious substance.

By publishing this note, you will give me the opportunity of removing a possible false impression, which I am sure you would not intentionally create.

JAMES L. LIBBY,
Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard street.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.

HISTORY OF THE REVENUE COLLECTION—PROCESSES IN REDUCING THE TAXES—DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE—RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO CHANGE THE LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has completed his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The Commissioner gives a history of our internal revenue system and the British excise system, noting the identity of subjects of taxation in Great Britain with those of this country before our internal revenue system had been reduced to its present limits, and exhibiting statements showing the amount of revenue collected, excise and stamps in the United States during the year ended March 31, 1875, expressed in pounds sterling and in United States money, from which, the Commissioner says, it may be some consolation to know that grievous as are our burdens laid upon such of our population of 42,000,000, or more, as consume the articles taxed by our internal revenue laws, the British public, numbering less by one-fourth than our people, paid, under their Excise laws, during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes, measured gold of the United States, to the amount of $183,962,756 56, against $110,545,154 23 paid in currency by the people of this country during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1875. This comparison, it it does not reconcile such as find fault with our system as oppressive and vexatious, should modify their complaints, since it is apparent that a given amount of taxes from some source must under all circumstances be raised to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, to discharge its obligations, and maintain the public credit.

REDUCTION OF TAXES—THE WHISKY TAX.

Commencing with the year 1866, there has been a continuous repeal, gaining year by year, of such internal taxes as were most oppressive, or at least as gave rise to most complaint, until at present but few subjects of taxation remain. The taxes are now levied upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, upon articles embraced in schedule, upon such occupations, upon banks, checks, deposits, circulation, and capital of banks. In a table exhibiting the sums collected during the several fiscal years ranging from 1867 to 1875 inclusive, it appears that the collections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $102,644,746 98, while the collection for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $110,545,154 23. The collections for the former year having been, in consequence of the duties repealed from year to year, less than any single year since the system went into operation, except the first, 1863, when the collections were $41,003,192 93. The increase during the last fiscal year is owing in part to the increase of duties laid by the act of March 3, 1875, upon distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and in part to the taxes collected under the laws repealed, extraordinary efforts having been put forth by the Internal Revenue office to collect the delinquent taxes due from banks and bankers, railroads, and other corporations, and taxes due on incomes, legacies, and successions. A statement is given showing the receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from the different articles subject to an increased tax, which were distilled spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco, showing a total tax returned of $3,205,818 83. The tax returned upon distilled spirits was $1,779,799 85, and the Commissioner says regarding it, it will doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period—March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875—was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became generally known through the proceedings in Congress that an increase in the rate of the tax would probably be made, and distillers in order to realize the benefit of the increase, withdrew from bonded warehouses, upon payment of the taxes at seventy cents a gallon, 5,430,021 gallons in the month of January, 1874, and the enormous quantity of 11,504,356 gallons in February following, leaving still in the bonded warehouses over 7,000,000 gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increase of the tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon was made by Congress. By law these spirits were allowed, after a bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouse one year before withdrawal, and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market, subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon. Had these spirits been subjected like those manufactured after March 3, 1875, to a tax of ninety cents per gallon, the difference in the two rates would have yielded to the Treasury after the entire withdrawal from bond at least $1,400,000.

RECEIPTS FROM THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The net amount of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year in the several States is given as follows:

Alabama	$111,816 41	Missouri	$4,591,856 77
Arizona	16,268 06	Montana	28,668 10
Arkansas	71,833 39	Nebraska	292,472 30
California	2,983,595 19	Nevada	53,147 30
Colorado	70,521 82	N. Hampshire	298,312 80
Connecticut	622,225 53	New-Jersey	2,362,478 29
Dakota	16,040 18	New-Mexico	21,965 52
Delaware	306,381 03	New-York	15,206,898 34
Dist of Col.	111,627 97	N. Carolina	1,629,094 37
Florida	144,547 31	Ohio	14,636,295 30
Georgia	387,154 12	Oregon	47,939 64
Idaho	19,136 00	P'nnsylv'n'a	6,149,954 40
Illinois	17,627,668 55	R. Island	231,767 50
Indiana	4,650,883 13	S. Carolina	120,818 00
Iowa	1,040,184 15	Tennessee	853,910 50
Kansas	133,536 94	Texas	257,448 37
Kentucky	9,022,686 66	Utah	31,545 51
Louisiana	583,151 87	Vermont	58,251 83
Maine	107,261 90	Virginia	7,659,619 97
Maryland	2,755,845 40	Washington	21,146 69
M's'ch's'tts	2,670,491 15	W. Virginia	508,684 38
Michigan	1,930,506 05	Wisconsin	2,720,868 14
Minnesota	223,362 45	Wyoming	11,942 11
Mississippi	96,085 35		

The results thus shown do not indicate that the States paying the largest amounts of internal revenue pay in proportion to their relative population or wealth, nor that the consumption of their tax-paid commodities within their limits is in proportion to the amount produced, nor that they excel in general manufacturing enterprise. On the contrary, they rather show that whisky is distilled in largest degree in the corn-growing districts; brandies in the fruit districts; that fermented liquors are brewed in sections of the country where barley abounds, or in centres where that portion of our foreign population who prefer them as a beverage are found in largest numbers, and that tobacco, cigars, etc., are manufactured principally in or near the tobacco-growing regions. Large cities, fortunate in their location as accessible from all parts of the country by water and rail, constitute an exception to the general rule since the manufacture of the raw materials is carried on largely there without much reference to the localities where those materials are produced, unless, indeed, the cost of transportation on bulky articles entering into manufacture prove a hindrance to successful competition with the rural districts. New-York is a notable example, yielding last year $15,000,000 of revenue. It is neither a great corn nor tobacco growing State. The City of New-York is the point where most of the excisable commodities are produced, except whisky. This is not made to any extent on account of the cost of bringing corn from the West and the difficulty of successful competition with Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee in the manufacture of that article. The number of distilleries registered during the year ending June 30, 1875, were 4,736, and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated 636 were grain distilleries, seven were molasses distilleries, and 3,945 were fruit distilleries.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Public attention has been often called within the past few months to extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. I propose briefly as I can to give an account, first of the checks, guards, and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which whisky frauds, so called, lately exposed, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent a recurrence of the same; and, fifth, to suggest the legislation which in my opinion is necessary to insure a fuller collection in the future of taxes upon distilled spirits.

First.—The system of surveillance now in force at all distilleries to insure that none of the product may escape taxation is based upon the presumption that all local officers are honest, and where such is the case it works admirably and does insure the collection of tax upon every gallon of spirits produced by the distiller. It could hardly be expected, however, that among over twenty-three hundred storekeepers and gaugers some would not prove dishonest, especially as there is always near them in the person of the distiller, if he happens to be an unscrupulous man, a tempter to move them by bribes. In order, therefore, to effectually prevent fraud, it is necessary to establish a system that shall surely detect it, and that shall be followed by certain and severe penalties. With the distiller it is a matter of dollars and cents, so that if the risk in committing fraud is made so great that it does not pay he will not only be honest himself, but will inform on others, as a matter of self-protection. The present system may be described briefly as follows: A storekeeper is assigned to every distillery, whose duty it is to record the time of the filling and of the emptying of every mash tub, to weigh every pound of grain that is used in the mash, and to see that the law is strictly complied with. The cistern room where the spirits are received is placed in charge of a gauger, who determines the exact quantity produced and the gauge of each barrel into which the spirits are drawn. The pipes from the still to the cistern room are continuous, so that the distiller has no access to the spirits until after they are gauged and the quantity determined. Each barrel filled in the cistern room must be serially numbered, beginning with No. 1 and running consecutively without duplication. A warehouse stamp must then be affixed to the barrel, which stamp has also a serial number, never duplicated, and shows the number of barrel contents in proof and wine gallons, name of gauger, and date of affixing. The barrel so marked is then placed in a warehouse on the distillery premises, where it can remain not to exceed one month without a warehousing bond, or not to exceed one year when such a bond is given. When the package is to be withdrawn the Collector furnishes, on application, and after payment of the tax, a tax-paid stamp, which is filled in with the same number of the package, proof and wine gallons, as appears on the warehouse stamp, and has itself another distinctive serial number which is never duplicated. The package of spirits is now ready for market, and is so marked and branded as to enable any revenue officer to identify it wherever found, since no other package can exist legally with the same numbers, marks, and brands. The distiller is required to keep a book, in which he records a full description of each package, specifying all the marks and brands above specified, and the name of the party to whom each package is sold. The purchaser is required to keep a book which records a like description of the package, and states both from whom it was purchased and to whom he sells it. A complete record is thus kept of the whereabouts of each package of spirits until it is dumped for rectification or reaches the consumer. The system of checks as applied to rectifiers is as follows: A rectifier is permitted to rectify spirits bought by him, and place the same upon the market under a rectifier's stamp. When he purchases the spirits, and is ready to dump for rectification, he makes out a full description of the packages, giving all serial numbers, date of original gauge, and name of the distiller producing the spirits, and sends a notice of intention to rectify the same to the Collector, who at once details a gauger to examine and regauge the spirits. It is this gauger's duty also to see the packages emptied and the stamps destroyed, and to certify the fact on the face of the rectifier's notice. An account is opened with each rectifier, in which he is credited with the total proof gallons of spirits so dumped and charged with the total proof gallons covered by rectifiers' stamps placed on spirits gauged out of his establishment. The Collector is not allowed to issue rectifiers' stamps for a number of proof gallons in excess of the number reported as dumped by the rectifiers and gauger, as above indicated. It is thus apparent that if all the officers were honest, the above-described checks would effectively prevent any spirits being sold in the market that had not paid the proper tax. To perpetrate fraud the distiller must first obtain the consent of the storekeeper to use more grain than his survey calls for. It has been proved by experience that a fermentation that will produce the largest yield of spirits from grain cannot be made in less than forty-eight hours. The regulations, therefore, allow this time for fermentation, and forbid more than one filling of the tubs in seventy-two hours, thus requiring the tubs to remain empty for twenty-four hours. If, however, the distiller will prepare what is known as "quick yeast," he is enabled to complete a fermentation in twenty-four hours or less time, though with a loss of yield in spirits. This he can well afford, if he can sell half his production without tax. Having gained the consent of the storekeeper, who keeps his books as if the law were being complied with, the distiller makes two fermentations where one is allowed, and then has nearly double the quantity of spirits that the books show produced. The distiller who has this illicit product on hand does not dare place it upon the market in the only way possible; that is, by the re-use of stamps, since the detection of a single package so duplicated would subject him to the severe penalties of the law. He must, therefore, call to his assistance the rectifier, who, even if detected, is dealt with much more leniently by the law, while the difficulties incurred in detecting him are much greater than in the case of the distiller. To make the transfer of illicit spirits, from the distillery to the rectifying-house, the gauger in charge of the cistern-room must either permit barrels to be filled and surreptitiously removed without stamps, or he must affix stamps which have once been used. If the spirits were removed to the rectifying-house without stamps, no notice of rectification, describing the same, could be sent to the Collector, and, therefore, no credit could be had by which to obtain rectifiers' stamps. Two methods of surmounting this difficulty have been in vogue. The first was made possible by the fact that rectifiers' stamps have heretofore been so prepared that each stamp could protect any number of gallons which the gauger chose to fill in. This character of fraud will be best indicated by an illustration. A certain rectifier buys from a distiller, say 100 packages of tax-paid spirits, containing, say forty proof gallons each. He files with the Collector the descriptive notice above mentioned, and asks for an issue of rectifiers' stamps to cover 4,000 gallons of spirits after rectification. A gauger is detailed to gauge these spirits out of the rectifying tubs, carrying with him a book of blank stamps to be filled up according to the contents of each package. The gauger reports, on a prescribed form, that the rectifier has placed the 4,000 gallons in say 400 packages, containing ten gallons each, and returns the stubs of the stamps filled up in accordance with this statement. The packages so represented are afterward found to contain, say eighty gallons each, and the stamps thereon are filled out in accordance therewith, so that, in fact, only fifty of the stamps were used to cover the "straight spirits," and under cover of the remaining 350 stamps, 28,000 gallons of illicit spirits are placed upon the market. This case is by no means an extreme one, but is a fair sample of what was the constant practice in the districts herein specified.

Second.—The other favorite method of placing illicit spirits on the market may be illustrated as follows: The distiller sends to the rectifying-house a number of barrels of spirits upon which the tax has been regularly paid. The descriptive notice aforesaid is filed, and a gauger detailed, who reports the stamps destroyed, where the fact is that the stamps are not actually destroyed; either the packages, with the stamps uncanceled, are returned to the distiller and refilled with illicit spirits, or the stamps are removed and placed by the distiller or rectifier on other barrels of spirits upon which no tax has been paid. These barrels are sent to the rectifier, and by him sent to some distant market, without making any record of the transaction on his Government books. A modification of this form of fraud consists in the rectifier's filing a purely fictitious notice containing a description of spirits which he has never received, and emptying in place thereof an equal quantity of illicit spirits. In one of the two ways above described all frauds recently discovered have been committed, and the Government has lost thereby at least $4,000,000 in the last two years. The frauds have been carried on at four places, namely, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Evansville, and all at distilleries producing what is known as "highwines." This class of spirits does not require aging as does the fine sour mash whisky made for drinking purposes. It consequently does not excite suspicion to find highwines on the market to-day that were produced yesterday. This rapid transfer from the distillery to the market affords facilities for the reuse of stamps which is scarcely feasible with the whiskies that require a year's warehousing before being ready for market, since it would be prima facie evidence of fraud if a distiller of fine whiskies would not take advantage of the year which the Government allows his spirits to remain in warehouse without payment of tax. If once in warehouse the Government is sure of its tax, hence the comparatively small amount of fraud discovered in places producing fine whiskies. As a further reason why fraud in these whiskies cannot be perpetrated, it may be stated that as a rule they do not require rectification, and the frauds above indicated cannot be committed without the aid of a rectifier.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

III. With regard to additional legislation required to enforce the honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits, I give it as my opinion, that the only law necessary is one that shall make the requirements as stringent, and the penalties for defrauding the Government as severe in the case of the rectifier as they now are in the case of the distiller. The rectifier should be required to give a bond in an amount equal to the tax represented by all the spirits he can possibly rectify each month. The house, and tract of land upon which it is situated, occupied by the establishment should be forfeited to the United States in case of fraud. He should not be allowed to handle any spirits at his rectifying-house, except those he purchases for rectification and sells under rectifiers' stamps. Under the present system of detecting frauds, at least thirty days must elapse before the discovery could be made and the guilt fixed. As the apparatus in a rectifying house capable of refining a quantity of spirits upon which the tax would amount to $100,000 a month, may not be worth more than $10,000, it will readily be seen that, under the present law, which only forfeits the apparatus and spirits owned by him at the time of seizure, a rectifier may aid in defrauding the Government of $100,000 and forfeit only $10,000, and by absconding to a foreign country he also escapes the criminal punishment. I have also to suggest that the law now in force in regard to returns to be made by rectifiers is so indefinite that some legislation is needed to enforce the regulations of the Commissioner. I also think that it would be better if rectifiers, distillers, and wholesale liquor dealers were required to make transcripts of their books monthly instead of this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor, and would accomplish the more important result of preventing the destruction of books by parties about to be detected in fraud. There would then be a sworn copy in this office that would always be admissible evidence in courts against the guilty parties. I am firmly of the opinion that the present large tax upon distilled spirits can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every storekeeper, gauger, and employe who is connected with the distillery where fraud is perpetrated becomes a pensioner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict surveillance that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen in necessary collusion with them to consummate the fraud, they will, as a matter of policy, be honest. As an indication of the extent of the frauds above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in possession of this office which has warranted the seizure of twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States Gaugers and Storekeepers. This evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits by the duplication of 20,000 packages, containing probably 1,200,000 proof gallons, and by the aid of false gauging to the additional amount of 1,000,000 proof gallons. This of course is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates the loss of tax to the Government in ten months to an amount not less than $1,640,000.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The total receipts from tobacco were $37,303,461, showing an increase as compared with the year ended June 30, 1874, of $4,060,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of $2,917,518. There were engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, and cigars during the last fiscal year 125,498 persons, and in the sale and distribution of the same 324,941 persons or firms, making an aggregate of 450,439 persons or firms directly engaged in this branch of national industry.

The Commissioner estimates that the collections during the fiscal year, from all sources of internal revenue, will amount to $122,000,000.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW TRILOBITE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—In the *Evening Gazette* of to-day appears a somewhat lengthy description of a new trilobite, discovered in the lower Helderberg formation in the Shawangunk Mountains, near this village, by Dr. S. T. Barrett. Specimens of the new fossil have been shown Profs. Dana and Marsh, of Yale College, and to several other prominent geologists. The discoverer calls the new specimens the *Dalmania Dentatus*.

LAW REPORTS.

DARING STREET OUTRAGE.

A PEACEABLE CITIZEN ROBBED AND ASSAULTED—THE THIEF SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

An atrocious case of robbery and felonious assault was disposed of before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Bell prosecuting. The prisoner's name was William Gleason, better known as "Big Dee," a powerful looking ruffian, well known to the Police as a daring thief. On the night of Oct. 7 Mr. Joseph Wolf, a clothier, doing business at No. 204 Church street, entered a Third avenue car in company with his wife, and while passing inside saw Gleason snatch his watch and chain. Wolf grasped the thief and tried to release his hold, whereupon the latter struck him a blow full in the face, and having wrenched the watch from the chain ran off with his plunder. Mr. Wolf followed the thief into Theatre alley, where he overtook and grappled with him. Here Gleason turned upon his pursuer and again assaulted him, felling him to the ground, following up the outrage by drawing a revolver and firing two shots at the gentleman he had robbed. The thief then ran into Fulton street, where he was arrested by Officer Van Buskirk of the Fourth Precinct. On being searched a revolver, one empty chamber of which was still warm, was found on the person of Gleason, and Mr. Wolf's stolen watch was subsequently found on the street, where it had evidently been thrown by the thief in his flight. On being confronted with Gleason at the station-house, Mr. Wolf identified him from among some eight or nine others as the man who had robbed and assaulted him.

On the arraignment and trial of the jury Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, directed the accused to stand mute, and protested against the impaneling of the jury on the ground that it had been drawn by an illegally-appointed Commissioner of Jurors, but Recorder Hackett directed the trial to proceed, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found Gleason guilty of the first indictment—larceny from the person in the night time. Assistant District Attorney Bell then moved the trial of the prisoner on the second indictment—felonious assault with intent to do bodily harm. A new jury was impaneled and the evidence in the case repeated under the renewed protest of Mr. Howe. The jury finding Gleason guilty, counsel for the prisoner then renewed his protest in the shape of a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the accused had not been tried on a legal indictment or by a legal jury, the Grand and Petit Jurors having been drawn by an illegally appointed Commissioner of Jurors. Recorder Hackett overruled the motion, and in passing sentence said that Gleason had the reputation of being a professional pickpocket. The court recollected his face, and was satisfied that he was a criminal of the worst type. Society should be rid of the presence of so daring a criminal, and he felt it his duty to impose a severe penalty. The Recorder then sentenced Gleason to ten years in State Prison on the conviction for larceny from the person, and an additional term of five years for the felonious assault.

THE PRESCOTT HOUSE LITIGATION.

In the matter of the motion of David Hexter, lessee of the Prescott House, to restrain Charles Knox, the lessor, from foreclosing a chattel mortgage given to the lessor by the lessee, and from evicting the latter, Judge Donohue yesterday granted the motion, saying: "In this case, pending the final decision of the Court of Appeals, I shall assume the judgment held by the plaintiff correct, and that he is entitled to the present stay by injunction. On the decision of the Court of Appeals, if the facts are altered, defendants may move to vacate the injunction. It is clear on the merits the plaintiff has no means of defense before the Justice if proceeded against for the rent, and that, until his judgment is reversed, he has an equitable claim to be protected."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SCANNELL CASE.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohue had been set down for yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Scannell and Mr. Peter Mitchell, one of his counsel, were present. Assistant District Attorney Lyon informed Judge Barrett that District Attorney Phelps and Mr. William A. Beach, the senior counsel for Scannell, were in Albany, before the Court of Appeals, and asked that the case go over to Monday, which request was acquiesced in by Mr. Mitchell and granted by Judge Barrett. A panel of 100 jurors had been ordered for Monday, and yesterday an extra panel of 100 was ordered for Tuesday, it being anticipated that, as on the first trial, considerable trouble will be experienced in obtaining twelve jurors not incapacitated by having formed an opinion on the merits of the case.

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING A CLIENT.

On Saturday last Elihu J. Baldwin, who was acting as counsel for Margaret A. Smith, of No. 17 Waverley place, gave his check for $27 to his client, and obtained $15 on it, the latter promising to give the remainder of the amount on the next day. Before fulfilling the latter promise, however, the lady inquired into the validity of the check, which was drawn upon the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. A communication to the teller of the bank brought a telegram in reply stating that Baldwin had no account with the establishment. On receiving this intelligence she immediately took measures to secure the arrest of Baldwin, who was yesterday arraigned at the Washington Place Court, before Justice Morgan. He pleaded his entire innocence of the charge. He was committed in default of 1,000 bail to answer.

ASSAULT IN THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Edward Lusignia, an incorrigible little ruffian, and Gavin Coburn, both inmates of the House of Refuge, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Bell, on a charge of felonious assault. On Aug. 6, while Mr. William E. J. Varney, a teacher at the House of Refuge, was in one of the class-rooms of that institution, he was approached from behind by the boy Coburn, who jumped on his back and pulled him on the floor. While the teacher was lying prostrate Lusignia sprang upon him and stabbed him three times in the back, inflicting serious injuries. The cries of the teacher brought some of the other officials to the spot, and the boys were secured. This was the second occasion on which Lusignia had attacked Mr. Varney. Both prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. Recorder Hackett sent Coburn back to the House of Refuge, and sentenced Lusignia to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A FUGITIVE TAILOR CONVICTED.

On the 12th of May, Simon Abrahams, a tailor, living at No. 240 Delancey street, received from the foreman of William C. Browning, No. 330 Broadway, 133 unmade cassimere frock coats, valued at $700, which were to be finished and duly returned. Abrahams never returned the property, and on going to look after his goods, Mr. Browning discovered that the dishonest tailor had left for parts unknown. Abrahams was next heard of in San Francisco, Cal., and on complaint of Mr. Browning was brought on to this City on a requisition from Gov. Tilden. The prisoner was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and admitted having sold the property of Mr. Browning, but denied any intent to steal at the time of receiving the coats. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by the Recorder to three years and six months in State Prison.

AN UNNATURAL SON PUNISHED.

James Ailoff, a young ruffian who was charged with beating his mother, Ann Ailoff, was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The face of the poor woman presented a shocking spectacle, being entirely covered with bruises. The unnatural son pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, but said that his mother was a habitual drunkard, and that both he and she were drunk at the time he beat her. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250. In passing sentence Justice Smith added that he regretted the inability of the court to make the penalty more severe, as the offense was one of peculiar atrocity and merited heavy punishment.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph Gamonio, charged with attempting to sell cigars not properly stamped, was held to answer yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Michael Burns, charged with picking the pocket of Victor Fisko, of No. 151 Grand street, of a gold ring and $4 in money, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in State Prison.

The following assignments were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court: Hector Armstrong and S. D. Morrison, comprising the firm of Armstrong & Morrison, to Joel D. Hunter; William H. Ward to William L. Lockwood, and William Powell, Jr., to Orson Breed.

Richard Sanug, a seaman on the steamer Maas, was brought before Judge Donohue on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and his discharge from alleged illegal confinement on the vessel asked. Judge Donohue dismissed the writ, holding that, the vessel being a German one, it was a case to be passed upon by the Consul for Germany.

The John L. Brown contested will case was again before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The witnesses examined were John L. Brown, Jr., George Parker, a nephew of the deceased, and I. S. Jenkins, a City Surveyor. The testimony was mainly in regard to the state of the mind of the testator previous to his death, and developed nothing new.

The jury in the case of Charles Sullivan against Edge & Co., in which plaintiff sued to recover $16,000 for injuries received by him during an exhibition of fire-works at Mount Morris square, brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff yesterday morning for $1,750. Sullivan was shot in the face by a rocket, through the alleged carelessness of defendants, who had the supervision of the exhibition.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Keower vs. Pilger.—Memorandum.

Motions Granted.—Bradhurst vs. Catherwood, (No. 1,) Bradhurst vs. Catherwood, (No. 2,) Bradhurst vs. Catherwood, (No. 3,) Bradhurst vs. Catherwood, (No. 4,) Hester vs. Knox, Goward vs. Lacey, Platt vs. Van Name.

People's Bank vs. Holmes.—Motion denied.

Berdan vs. Reimer.—Settled.

Granted.—Cowdin vs. Teale, Frohman vs. Reed, Colt vs. Pearsee, Lowerre vs. Wagstaff, Ferris vs. Ferris, Appleton vs. Bowles, Weise vs. Weise, Delafield vs. Hall, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Rowe, Thomson vs. North American N. R. P. Company, Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin, Duigan vs. Home Insurance Company, Ansio vs. Schiff, Laugdon vs. Burell, Housley vs. Parmer, Crum vs. Weltze.

Tracy vs. Bentley.—Order as settled.

Spencer vs. Spencer.—I do not think the identity established.

Adams vs. Adams.—I want to see counsel.

Farwell vs. Soule.—Denied. Memorandum.

Brooks vs. Soule.—Denied.

Langdon vs. Langdon.—I would prefer to act after report is made.

Order Granted.—Weetjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Porter vs. Gordon.

Matter of Shipsey.—Must be order of reference.

By Judge Lawrence.

Searle vs. Searle.—I do not think that a stay should be granted here.

Wright vs. Hable.—I do not understand that the decision of the Court of Appeals in Hunt vs. Chapman goes to the extent claimed by defendant's counsel; it simply seems to decide that in foreclosure cases the allowance cannot exceed two and one-half per cent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mabie, &c., vs. Adams et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on terms.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875:

No. 9.—*Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.*—Mr. William H. Arnoux concluded his argument for the appellant. Mr. Henry Clinton answered on behalf of the respondent, and Mr. William A. Beach summed up for the appellant.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Nov. 12, 1875: Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 24½, 27.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1—Hubbard vs. Evers, &c.
36—City Bank of Hartford vs. Shaw, &c.
37—Willimantic Trust Co. vs. Warren, &c.
71—Norton vs. Nostrand.
78—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.
87—Renck vs. Bruen.
36—Williams, &c., U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
127—Kinsing vs. Siechert.

Nos.
128—Mott vs. Mott.
129—Same vs. Same.
144—Derr vs. Bonarentine.
147—Matter of Goodwin.
151—Tetens vs. Bockman.
175—Machado vs. Reading.
197—Bayles vs. Kiersted, &c.
198—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
278—Matter of Hungerford.
279—Hazard vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on, No. 21—Mitchell vs. Read.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3747—City Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Gerry et al.
3661—Sieitz vs. Green.
3726—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobs.
1861—Koegler vs. Curtis.
3095—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.
3819—Hays vs. De Wolff.
3775—Lawton vs. McDonald.
3777—Reger vs. Clay et al.
3691—Knapp vs. Norton.
——Mackellar vs. Battleson.
3419—Morrison et al. vs. Perry et al.
3567—Ward et al. vs. Smith.
3065—Duclos vs. So'y of the Ch'h of the Puritans.

Nos.
——Mens', and Brokers' B'k vs. Asten et al.
3557—Brown vs. Bond.
3437—Hatch et al. vs. Friend et al.
3221—Pennock et al. vs. Crosby.
2283—Sherwood et al. vs. Wilcox.
3271—Sherwood et al. vs. Sh. Paper Co.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.
3771—Harding vs. Warrin.
3505—Hegeman, &c., vs. Kavanaugh et al.
2895—Claflin et al. vs. Rhodes.
1987—Claflin et al. vs. Schwartz.
3675—Neville vs. Cabot, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, Ch. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—Talcott vs. Oppenheim.

Nos.
2—Tribune Asso. vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1091—Marsh vs. Hochstaedter.
1410—Gray et al. vs. Martin et al.
1247—Boyd vs. Olmstead.
1246—Platt et al. vs. Olmstead.
1424—Riessner vs. Meier et al.

Nos.
1603—Bache vs. Doscher, &c.
1725—Scott vs. Hoyt et al.
1656—Harth et al. vs. Smith, &c.
1465—French vs. Pratt.
1583—French vs. Powell et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1332—Suebly vs. Conner, &c.
1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Mouheimer.
876—Palmer vs. Humphrey S. H. Med. Co.
890—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. S. P. Co.
898—Gillette vs. Jackson et al.

Nos.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx &c.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
850—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. 42—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
82—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.
157—Leach vs. Meehan.
21—Voss vs. Hillier.
25—Jones vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
27—Camolers vs. Butterfield.
32—Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Dalton vs. N. J. M. L. Insurance Co.
229—T. V. School, &c., vs. G. of Brookdale.
220—Grinnell vs. Kirkland et al.

Nos.
456—— vs. ——.
36—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.
38—Devlin vs. O'Neil, &c.
40—P. and S. Manufg. Co. vs. Rathbone.
51—Marston vs. Gould.
54—B. S. P. Co. vs. Garrison.
59—Cockraft vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
65—Ording vs. Gerzen.
66—Schuyler vs. Hayward &c.
78—Burrows vs. Howell.
83—Leviness vs. Post.
92—Honig vs. Mills.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2635—Kelly vs. Mack.
1265—Security Bank vs. Nat. Bk. of Republic.
1578—Grosse vs. Dunn.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.
1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
2516—O'Gorman vs. Kamas.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1551—Poillon vs. Lichtenstein.

Nos.
2798—Phelps vs. King, &c.
2505—Leinecke vs. Breunan.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
775½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
401½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
2287—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4224—Damrosch vs. Godspeed.
3537—Walsh vs. Berry et al.
3538—Brewster vs. Berry et al.
3539—Madden vs. Berry et al.
3540—Seymour vs. Berry et al.
1504—Kidd et al. vs. Leubuscher.
3551—Claflin et al. vs. Katz.

Nos.
3552—Same vs. Same.
3548—Stimpson vs. Beinenstock et al.
3393—Sharpe vs. Earle.
5250—Fisk vs. Berenger.
4250—Zellmacher et al. vs. Metzger.
3556—Edwards et al. vs. Goodell.
3558—Hemmenway et al. vs. Hecht et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3506—Schott vs. Snow.
5515—Schwartz vs. Ettinger.
3249—Lenane et al. vs. Churchill.
685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.
2909—Neresheim vs. Kline.
2910—Guthman vs. Kline.
2477—Veatine vs. Griffin et al.

Nos.
1235—Richards, Jr., vs. Ellison.
3455—Kidder vs. Schmitt et al.
3488—Masseson vs. Sears et al.
3492—Kirtland vs. Seers et al.
3555—Phelps vs. Currier.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
4483—Beecher vs. Nicoll.
2833—Finn vs. Keenan.
4239—Delisle et al. vs. Baut.
5643—Cornerford vs. Borst.
5214—Dux vs. Brennan.
2956—Simmons vs. Ehrlich.
5507—Underhill vs. Bernstein.
5511—Donovan vs. Wheeler.

Nos.
5279—Howe vs. Ullman.
5647—Abraham et al. vs. Huebner.
4966—Dailey vs. Fisch et al.
4424—Merrell vs. Burns et al.
3624—Wheeler et al. vs. Drennan.
3300—Bauer vs. Herberlin et al.
2012—Barnes vs. Beebler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Robert Mullan, felonious assault and battery.
Matthew Ryan, burglary.
Dennis McKenna, burglary.
Charles Scott and William Leguan, burglary.
James Burns, burglary.
James Gibbs, burglary.
Thomas McCormack, grand larceny.
William Freeman, grand larceny.
Joseph Dixon, grand larceny.
John F. Baird and James Wood, false pretenses.
Isabella Lynch and Mary Patton, petit larceny.
George Williams, petit larceny.
Charles Tack, gambling.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	N.W.C.C.G.Bs.	88	50	Michigan Central	67
5,000	H.& St.J. 8s, C.	78½	100	do........s3.	66¾
5,000	do.	79	38	do.	66½
10,000	do.	80	300	North-western	38⅝
10,000	do.......b3.	80	200	do.	38¾
8,000	do.	80⅛	900	do.	38⅝
3,000	U. Pacific S F.	87½	100	St. Paul	35½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104½	100	Union Pacific	68⅝
200	Western Union	76¾	100	do.	69½
100	do.	76⅝	300	do.	70
600	do.	76¾	400	do.	69¾
100	do........c.	76¾	300	do.	69½
100	Pacific Mail...s3.	38⅞	100	do.	69¼
200	do.	39	200	do.	69½
100	do.	39⅛	100	St. L. & K. City	5
100	do.......s3.	39⅛	500	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	26
2100	do.	39¼	100	do.	26⅜
500	do.......b3.	39⅜	25	do.	26
200	Erie Railway.s3.	17⅛	500	Han. & St. Jo.	23
500	Lake Shore	61⅞	500	do.	23¼
2700	do.......b3.	62	200	do.	23½
300	do.	62	600	do.	23¼
600	do.......s3.	61⅞	100	do.	23⅜
100	do.......s5.	61⅞	200	do.	23¼
500	do.	61⅞	100	do.	23⅛
700	do.	62	900	do.	23
100	do.......s5.	62⅛	300	do.	23¼
300	do.......s3.	62⅛	100	do.......s3.	23⅜
900	do.	62¼	100	do.	23½
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	14¼	300	do.	23⅝
300	do.	14½	100	do.	23½
300	do.	14¾	600	do.	23⅜
300	do.	15	100	do.	23¼
200	do.	14⅞	200	do.	23⅛
500	do.	15	200	Ohio & Miss....c.	17½
100	do.	15¼	200	do.......s3.	17½
100	do.......b3.	15½	30	do.	17¾
200	do.	15⅜	900	do.	17⅝
700	do.	15⅛	700	do.	17¾
300	do.	15¼	400	do.	17⅞
100	do.......s30.	15	300	do.......b30.	18
400	do.	15	100	C., C. & I. C....c.	5¼
100	do.......b3.	14⅝	200	St. Paul Pref.	64¾
100	do.	15	400	do.	64⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.	120⅞	$3,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	120½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122⅜	500	do.....small	120¼
65,000	U.S.5s,'81,C.	115⅜	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	121

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, o.s3.	47	500	L. S. & M. So..b. c.	62¼
2,000	do.......b3.	47	600	do.......b3.	62⅛
6,000	Tenn. 6s, n. c.	46	200	do.......s3.	62
1,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s.	69¾	600	do.	62⅛
6,000	do.	70	1500	do.	62
5,000	Am. D. I. Co. 7s.	100	500	do.......s3.	61⅞
1,000	M. & S. P. C. S. F.	80	300	do.	61⅞
12,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	87⅞	1000	do.......s3.	61¾
3,000	Mor. & E. 1st. R.	113½	300	do.	61¾
3,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	80	1000	do.	61⅞
10,000	N. J. C. Conv.	105	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3.	52⅝
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	68	200	C. & N. W. b. c. b30.	38⅝
4,000	O. & M. Cons.	89	300	do.	38⅝
3,000	C. P. 1st, S. Jo. B'ch..b. c. c.	86½	100	do.......b3.	38⅝
2,000	do.	86⅝	400	Union Pac...b. c.	69½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103⅜	100	do.	70
2,000	do.	103½	500	do.	70½
5,000	do.	103⅝	200	do.	70¾
12,000	do.......b. c.	103½	100	do.......s3.	70½
55,000	U. Pacific 1st.	103	200	do.	70
10,000	U. Pac. S. F.	87½	25	do.	69¾
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	50	100	do.	70
2,000	R., W. & O. C. 1st.	89¾	400	do.	70½
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	115½	300	do.	70¾
6,000	D. & H. C. 7s, '94.	107½	100	do.	71⅛
2,000	L. & N. Con., '98.	82	200	do.	71
10	Gallatin Nat. Bk.	132	100	do.	70⅝
20	Market Bank	120	500	do.......c.	71
98	Phœnix Bank	100⅛	400	do.	71½
10	Fourth N. Bk. b. c.	97	150	C. R. of N. J..b. c.	105
500	West. U. T...b. c.	76⅞	300	C. & R. I.....b. c.	104⅜
500	do.......s3.	76¾	900	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35¾
600	do.	76⅝	200	do.......c.	35¾
400	do.	76½	200	do.......s3.	35½
400	do.	76⅝	600	Han. & St. Jo.	23
1000	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	39⅜	1000	do.....b. c.	23
1000	do.	39½	200	do.	23¼
200	do.......c.	39½	100	do.	23⅛
1300	do.	39⅝	400	do.	23
900	do.	39¾	200	do.......b3.	23
100	do.......s3.	39⅝	100	do.......s3.	22¾
2900	do.	39¾	100	do.	22¾
100	do.......b3.	38⅞	100	do.	22⅝
700	do.	39⅞	100	do.	22¾
1300	do.	39¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	26¼
100	do.......s10.	39⅝	500	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	6¼
600	do.......s3.	39⅝	200	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	60
2800	do.	39½	10	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	98
700	do.	39⅜	20	Mor. & Ess..b. c.	103¼
300	do.......b3.	38½	200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	14½
200	do.	39⅝	300	do.	14⅝
100	Canton Co. b. c. b3.	40	100	do.	14¼
50	Del. & H. C. Co. b. c.	120⅞	400	do......s30.	14
20	Adams Ex.....s3.	101¾	300	do.	14¼
100	U. S. Express	45	100	do......s30.	14⅛
100	do..b. c. s3.	45	200	do.	14½
200	do.	44½	400	do.	14⅜
87	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104½	400	do.......s3.	14
20	do.	104⅜	200	do.	13¾
50	do.	104⅝	200	do.......b3.	13¾
500	Erie Railway. b. c.	17¼	300	do.	14
10	do.	17½	300	A. & P. Pf....b. c.	5½
550	Mich. Central. b. c.	67½	600	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	17⅞
200	do.......b3.	67	300	do.......s3.	17⅞
25	do.	67¼	50	do.	18
100	do.	66¾	300	do.	17⅞
500	C. M. & S. P. P. b. c. b3.	65	900	do.	17¾
100	do.......b5.	65⅛	300	do.	17⅝
1000	do.	65	400	do.......s3.	17⅝
100	do.	64⅞	1500	do.......b3.	17¾
110	do.	64¾	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	5¼
			100	do.......s3.	5¼
			100	do.	5⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	118¾	100	North-west. Pf.	52¾
30,000	D. of C., 3-65s.	70¼	200	North-west....b3.	38¾
1,000	S. C. 6s, non-f.	4⅞	500	do.	38¾
2,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71.	105	300	do.	38⅞
10,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	80¼	1100	do.	39
10,000	do.	80½	500	do.......b3.	39
3,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.	106	300	do.	38⅞
8,000	L. S. Reg., 1st.	101	200	do.......b3.	38⅞
10	U. S. Trust Co.	315	200	Ohio & Miss.	17¾
200	West. Un.....b3.	76¾	600	do.......b3.	17⅞
100	do.	76¾	200	do.	17⅞
1000	Erie Railway	17¼	200	do.......s3.	17⅞
100	Pacific Mail	39¾	1500	do.......b3.	18
200	do.......s3.	39⅝	600	do.	18
100	do.......b3.	39¾	700	do.	18⅛
900	do.	39¾	100	do.......s3.	18⅛
200	do.	39⅝	300	do.	18¼
200	do.	39½	300	do.	18⅜
25	Chi., Bur., & Q.	112	100	St. Paul	35⅝
100	Union Pacific..c.	71¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	22⅝
100	do.	71⅛	300	Pac. R. of Mo.	14⅜
100	do.....b60.	71¼	200	Lake Shore...b3.	62
400	do.	71	100	do.......s3.	61⅞
200	do.......c.	71¼	10	do.	61⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000	5-20s, c., C. Bs.	114¼	$2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68	121¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	115¾	6,000	U. S. 5s, coup., '81......b3.	115⅝
17,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, new	119			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st.	103	500	L. S. & M. So..b. c.	62
1,000	do.	103⅛	800	do.	62⅛
12,000	D. of C. 3-65s.	70¾	900	do.	62
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	98	100	do.......s4.	62
2,000	West. Pac. Bds.	96¼	100	do.......b4.	62
5,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo. B'h.	87¼	500	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	38⅞
10,000	do.	87½	500	do.......s3.	38⅞
2,000	C. P. 1st, Cal. & Oregon B'h.	89½	200	do.......b4.	39
20,000	Cen. P. G. Bs.	103¾	1000	do.	39
10,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	80	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	52¾
2,000	Pac. 7s, guar. by State of Mo.	102⅜	50	do.	52⅝
2,000	C. & N. W. Cons. Coup. G. Bs.	87⅞	100	do.	53¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.	96¼	100	do.	53
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101⅝	100	Un. Pacific. b. c. s3.	71
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	68	100	do.	71½
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	91	200	do.	71¾
5,000	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	105½	100	do.	71⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......b. c.	103¾	1300	do.	72
10,000	do.	104	200	do.	72¼
3,000	L. S. 1st C. R. b. c.	101	200	do.......c.	72½
10	Fourth Nat. B'k.	97	200	do.	72¾
100	D. & H. Can'l Co. b. c.	120⅞	500	do.	73
100	Quick. Pref...b. c.	23½	200	do.	78½
100	W. U. Tel..b. c. b3.	76¾	100	do.	73¾
100	do.	76⅞	100	do.......c.	74
100	do.......s3.	76¾	200	do.	73
100	do.......b3.	76⅞	100	do.	72½
200	do.	76¾	100	Cen. R. of N. J. b. c.	104⅞
100	do......s10.	76⅝	100	C. Mil. & St. P. b. c. c.	35⅝
800	do.......s3.	76⅝	700	do.......b3.	35¾
8	American Ex. b. c.	58½	300	do.	35⅞
100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	67	300	C. M. & S. P. P. b. c. b3.	65
100	Erie R'way. b. c. b3.	17¼	100	do.	65
300	do.......s3.	17⅛	100	Del., L. & West.	118
60	do.	17¼	30	do......b. c.	118¼
100	Illinois Cen.	92	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. b. c.	112¼
100	do......b. c.	92½	1300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	18¼
100	do.	93	1000	do.	18⅜
200	P. M. S. S. Co..b. c.	39½	400	do.	18¼
400	do.......b3.	39⅝	200	do.	18½
100	do.	39½	100	do.......b3.	18¼
500	do.	39⅝	300	Han. & St. Jo..b. c.	22⅞
800	do.	39¾	500	do.	22¾
800	do.......b3.	39⅞	200	do.	22⅝
400	do.	39¾	400	do.	22¾
700	do.	39⅝	100	P. R. of Mo. b. c. s3.	14⅜
			200	do.	14⅝
			500	do.	14⅜
			200	do.	14
			400	do.	13¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000	Reg. 5s, '81..	115½	100	Illinois Central	92
50,000	do.	115⅝	300	do.	93
8,000	C. P., C. & O. br.	89¾	100	do.	92¾
15,000	C. P., S. Jo. br.	87½	300	North-western	39
2,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	104	300	do.	38⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103¼	100	do.......b3.	39
12	Metropol'n Bank	131½	200	do.	38⅞
100	Consol. Coal	47⅛	600	do.	38¾
100	do.	47¼	300	do.	38⅝
600	Western Union	76⅝	300	do.......s3.	38½
200	do.......s5.	76⅝	100	North-west. Pref.	53⅛
100	do.......s5.	76½	200	Rock Island	104¾
700	do.......s3.	76½	200	do.	104⅝
500	do.	76½	100	do.......s4.	104½
700	do.......s3.	76⅜	100	do.......s3.	104½
1600	do.	76⅜	400	St. Paul	35¾
1900	do.	76¼	100	do.	35⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	81	300	St. Paul Pref.	64¾
1200	Pacific Mail	39½	100	Alton & T. Haute.	5
100	do.......s3.	39½	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	18¼
1400	do.	39⅜	200	do.	18¼
600	do.	39¼	100	do.	18⅛
500	do.......s3.	39⅜	700	do.	18
1100	do.	39¼	100	do.......s3.	17⅞
600	do.	39	600	do.	17¾
200	Mich. Central	66½	300	Han. & St. Jo.	22½
100	do.	66¾	200	do.	22¼
100	do.	66⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	25
400	Erie Railway	17⅛	100	N. J. Southern	2
200	do.......s3.	17	50	C., B. & Quincy..	112⅛
2200	Lake Shore	61⅞	30	St. Louis & I. M..	15
1000	do.	61¾	500	Pac. R. of Mo.	13½
1300	do.	61⅝	200	do.	13⅝
400	do.......s3.	61⅝	100	do.	13¾
1000	do.	61½	100	do.......s3.	13⅝
100	Union Pacific	72⅞	100	do.	13¾
300	do.	72	400	do.	13½
100	do.	71½	100	C., C. & I. C.	5⅜
200	do.	71¾	200	do.	5⅜
100	Panama	134½			

THURSDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The improving tendency of affairs on the Stock Exchange was more marked to-day than on any previous day since the recent upward movement in values commenced. That there are good grounds for this improvement must be evident to any one who studies carefully the outside situation. The crops are being marketed rapidly, and the leading railroads of the country show increasing earnings. The prospects are favorable for a large Winter traffic on the roads at remunerative rates, freights having been recently advanced, with the almost certain prospect of a still further advance after the close of lake and canal navigation. Under the influence of the confident feeling generally prevailing to-day, prices made an improvement ranging from ⅛ to 5½ ₱ cent. Union Pacific was most conspicuous in the upward movement, rising from 68½ to 74 on an active business, and closing, on sales to realize profits, at 71¾@72. The buying of this stock was apparently less influenced than for some days past by considerations in regard to the favorable decision of the Supreme Court in the pending litigation between the company and the Government, and it was evident that the advance in the price was mainly based on the reports in regard to the increasing earnings of the company, its excellent financial condition, and the encouraging prospects of the future of the road. The largest transactions for the day were in Pacific Mail, which advanced to 39⅞ and closed at 39@39½. Lake Shore was next in point of activity, and advanced from 61⅞ to 62¼, but afterward sold down to 61½, closing at that price. North-western common rose to 39 and the preferred to 53¼, closing at 38½ and 53. St. Paul advanced to 35⅞, and preferred to 65; Rock Island to 104¾, and Illinois Central to 93. Michigan Central rose from 66¾ to 67½, and declined to 66⅜. Panama fell off to 134½, and Western Union to 76¼. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 17½ to 18⅜, closing at 17¾. Missouri Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent., but afterward declined 1⅜ to 2 ₱ cent., closing at the lowest prices of the day. The decline in Missouri Pacific was based on foreclosure proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

In the money market the rates for call loans early in the day were 3½@4 ₱ cent., but during the afternoon most of the business was at 3 ₱ cent. At these rates the supply of capital was abundant at the Stock Exchange all day. Prime mercantile paper is in good demand, and the transactions are principally at 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $450,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities higher at the opening for Consols, which advanced to 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 94¼@94½ for the account. The closing prices, however, were 94@94 1-16 and 94 3-16. United States bonds were quiet and firm, the changes being unimportant. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The Directors of the Bank of England at their weekly court to-day made no change in the rate of discount, which remains at 4 ₱ cent., against 3 ₱ cent., the rate for three months' bills in the open market. The bank lost £352,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, but the proportion of reserve is 42 ₱ cent., against 39 9-16 last week. The unemployed notes in the bank are reported at £9,389,498. To-day the bank lost £22,000, withdrawn on balance. The decrease in specie by the Bank of France for the past week was 3,518,000 francs. There was a further advance in the rates for sterling exchange to-day, the leading drawers asking $4 82½ for long and $4 87½ for demand bills at the close. Business was done close on to these rates, and cable transfers were made at $4 89. Gold declined from 114¼ to 114⅛ in the early dealings, but subsequently an advance to 114⅝ took place. The high bids for Treasury gold and the decline in British Consols at the close imparted strength to the market in the late dealings. On gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem for use. The Treasury awarded $500,000 gold at 114.48 to 114.51. The bids reached $2,410,000 at prices ranging from 113.91 upward.

Government bonds were firm, and closed higher than yesterday. The improvement ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., and was in sympathy with the advance in gold. There was a brisk movement in railroad mortgages, and the market displayed considerable strength, prices advancing in some issues under active purchases. A large amount of idle money continues to find its way into these securities, some of which are selected for the security offered and the high rates of interest paid to holders. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago firsts sold at 115½, New-Jersey Central convertible at 105, Morris and Essex registered firsts at 113½, do. 7s of 1871 at 105, C., C., C. and I. firsts at 106, New-York Central 6s of 1887 at 103¾@104, and Lake Shore registered firsts at 103. Sales of Chicago and North-western consolidated were made at 96¼ and do. gold bonds at 87⅞@88. Central Pacifics rose to 104; do., San Joaquin Branch, to 87½; California and Oregon Branch to 89½, Union Pacific Firsts to 103¼, and Sinking Funds to 88. The greatest improvement of the day was in Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which sold at 78½@80¼. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined to 50. State Bonds were dull, except for District of Columbia 3-65s, which advanced from 69¾ to 70¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.

Gold receipts	$413,455 36
Gold payments	300,087 86
Gold balance	41,258,171 51
Currency receipts	712,609 99
Currency payments	666,389 62
Currency balance	50,745,223 14
Customs	249,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	115½	115½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114½	114½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London	$4 81	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	104½	104½
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	104⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅞	39
St. Paul Common	35⅜	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	64½	64¾
Western Union	76¾	76¼
Union Pacific	68¼	71¾
Lake Shore	62	61½
Toledo & Wabash	6	6
North-western Common	38½	38½
North-western Preferred	52⅞	52⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118⅜	118
New-Jersey Central	104	104⅞
Panama	136	134½
Erie	17⅛	17
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅛	17⅞
C., C. & I. C.	5½	5⅜
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	104½	104½	357
Erie	17¼	17	2,650
Lake Shore	62¼	61½	22,310
Wabash	6¼	6	500
North-western	39	38½	8,500
North-western Preferred	53¼	52⅞	650
Rock Island	104¾	104⅜	900
Canton	40	40	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	35½	3,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	65	64¾	3,110
C., C., C. and I.	60	60	200
Del., Lack. and Western	118	118	130
New-Jersey Central	105	104⅞	250
Michigan Central	67½	66⅜	1,563
Illinois Central	93	92	800
Union Pacific	74	68½	11,525
Del. and Hudson Canal	120⅞	120⅞	150
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅜	5⅛	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅝	22¼	9,600
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	26⅜	25	725
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅜	17½	16,880
Missouri Pacific	15½	13½	10,200
Panama	134½	134½	100
Western Union	76⅞	76¼	19,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5½	5½	300
Pacific Mail	39⅞	38⅞	28,300
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	100
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	100
Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	81	81	100
St Louis and N.	5	5	200
United States Express	45¼	44½	400
Total sales			136,600

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅜	....
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121	121⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅛	121⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	115½	115⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	116¾	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅜	115½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115⅜	115⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $86,000 for interest and $154,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$41,556,000
Gold balances	1,471,513
Currency balances	1,801,072

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,314,014
Currency balances	3,131,566
Gold exchanges	8,197,206
Gold balances	862,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAMAR
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway, corner John st.
CAPITAL $200,000 00
All invested in United States Registered Bonds.
ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1875.......................$402,680 04

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	74	Leather, sides	5,734
Beans, bbls	173	Rice, pks	251
Bees-wax, pk	1	Pecans, pks	95
Broom-corn, bales	49	Resin, bbls	1,193
Cotton, bales	5,175	Spirits Turp., bbls.	82
Flour, bbls	17,878	Oil-cake, pks	3,611
Wheat, bushels	339,100	Beef, pks	630
Corn, bushels	27,711	Pork, pks	171
Oats, bushels	71,943	Cut-meats, pks	1,931
Rye, bushels	16,000	Lard, tcs	454
Malt, bushels	4,700	Butter, pks	5,536
Barley, bushels	38,700	Cheese, pks	5,900
Peas, bushels	19,680	Skins, bales	47
Dried Fruit, pks	3	Stearine, pks	232
Eggs, bbls	2,257	Spelter, pcs	1,642
Flax-seed, bags	103	Starch, pks	100
Hops, bales	405	Tallow, pks	6
Hides, No	3,354	Tobacco, hhds	10
Hides, bales	105	Tobacco, pks	80
Molasses, bbls	615	Wool, bales	240
Lub. Oil, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	424

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull and quotations have been more or less nominal. Other kinds dull and irregular....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 82,072 bags, and at the outports, 97,189 bags, with 211,900 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 24,831 bags and 42,654 mats, the latter including 33,200 mats Java, 13,900 bags Maracaibo 2,500 bags Manila, 159 bags Laguayra, 2,017 bags Savanilla, 922 bags Mexican, and 383 bags Ceylon. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 18¾c.@20c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been advanced slightly, for early delivery, on a moderate movement, partly for shipment. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,280 bales, (of which 525 bales were on last evening,) including 955 bales to spinners, 300 bales for export, and 25 bales to speculators....There has been a fairly active business noted for forward delivery, with prices for the early months showing more firmness, and May to August quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,300 bales, (of which 8,400 bales were on last evening, and 17,900 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; December, 13 1-16c.; January, 13 9-32c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c. ₱ ℔., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3 32c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,175 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,369 bales, against 22,113 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 126,972 bales, against 142,911 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,030,787 bales, against 926,951 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 39,796 bales; to the Continent, 22,410 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 82,332 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 516,956 bales.

FISH—A moderate demand has been noted for most kinds, with rather less firmness as to values. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $24@$30 for No. 1, $15@$18 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 27½c.@30c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1 ₱ box, (the higher figures from store;) Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 22½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers in most instances. The export inquiry has been limited, and the bidding has been as a rule on lower basis for lines. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 30; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 35@$5 65; very choice to fancy do., $5 65@$6 15; City Mills Extra, $5 40@$7 35; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 70, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 65 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 75@$9 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request and has been quoted weak in price. The bids on export account have been under the views of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for Superfine, $5 35@$6 65 for poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in rather more request, partly for shipment, but at unchanged prices, the range having been from $4 25@$5 35 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, and $5 40@$5 50 for very fancy Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been less active within the range of from $3 30@$3 85 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 60 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 80@$3 85 for Golden Ear, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 30@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour, $2 40@$2 70 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat to-day has been unimportant. Holders of prime Spring and Winter claimed full prices, and were not urgent in offering supplies. The demand, however, was very limited, especially on export account, the higher range of ocean freights operating against the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of only 34,500 bushels, at $1 33 for ungraded Minnesota Spring, called No. 1, (with, however, $1 36 reported as bid for choice No. 1 Duluth Spring and $1 38 asked, afloat;) $1 20, in part, for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, small lots; $1 04@$1 06 for rejected Spring, mostly at $1 04, afloat; $1 15@$1 20 for soft Red Western; 98c.@$1 for damaged do.; $1 46@$1 47½ for extra White Michigan, chiefly at $1 46, (for 4,000 bushels,) afloat; $1 42½ for No. 1 do. do., car lots....Corn has been quoted a shade lower, on a very moderate inquiry, for shipment, as well as home use, closing dull. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 75½c.@76c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74½c. for do., in store; 73¼c.@73½c. for steamer do. do., in store; 76½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, and 70c. for fair new Mixed Western (5 car loads.)....Rye dull; Canada, in bond, quoted at 90c. asked and 85c. bid....Barley has been rather more freely dealt in, but at somewhat easier prices. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels at $1 22 for choice Canada West, (Bay,) to arrive from the canal; $1 05 (in part) for inferior Canada, here; $1 12 for six-rowed State, (Jefferson County, 6,000 bushels,) in store, and 80c. for stained two-rowed State....Barley-malt quiet and irregular in price; sales, 4,000 bushels four-rowed State and Lake Shore, (part to arrive,) reported at $1 25 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas scarce and wanted; quoted here at $1 05, in bond....Oats have been in less urgent request, and prices have favored purchasers slightly, particularly on other than strictly prime, which were quite scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 47c.@49c. for about fair to very good Mixed Chicago, chiefly at 47c., (with prime quoted nominally at 50c. for new, and old, in store, at 49c. bid, and up to 52c. asked;) 46c.@52c. for poor to about prime White Western, odd lots; 47c. for poor White State, from track, and 48½c.@50c. for Mixed State, fair to strictly choice, car lots....Feed has been in quite moderate demand within the range of $19@$26 as extremes, ₱ ton. Included in the sales have been 15 tons Rye Feed at $23@$24, and 2 car-loads of 40 ℔. at $20 20 ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair request, including shipping lots within the range of from 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 ℔.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c....Rye Straw has been in demand within the range of 65c.@$1; Oat, 50c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔....Seeds quiet at former figures; 150 bags prime Pennsylvania Clover seed sold at 11c. ₱ ℔., for export.

MOLASSES—A slow trade has been noted in the wholesale line, with values quoted nominal....Refining Cuba, (invoices,) 50 test, quoted at 33c., asked; Grocery do., 38c.@38c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Barbados, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@50c. And in the jobbing line trade has been very moderate, with Porto Rico quoted at 40c.@55c., the inter rate for choice, and New-Orleans, new crop, quoted at 70c.@80c., to arrive and here....Sugar-house Molasses inactive on the basis of 22c. for hhds. and 25c. for bbls....Syrups have been in moderate request, including Sugar-house at from 38c.@65c., and Molasses at 40c.@45c. ₱ gallon....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 1,808 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,654 hhds. English Islands, 855 hhds. Cuba, and 800 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, within the range of $1 85@$1 92½ for strained to good Strained; $2@$2 15 for No. 2; $2 60@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 12½@$7 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔....Tar in light demand at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive but steady, with merchantable for prompt delivery at 41c.; sales 130 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy; quoted at 6⅝c.@6 11-16c., in bulk, and 10c.@10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in slack demand; quoted for early delivery at 12¾c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 2,000 bbls. Refined, in cases, at 17¼c.@19¼c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅛c., on sales of 10,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12½c.

PROVISIONS—Trade to-day has been generally inactive. The Lard movement has been less extensive, and the market comparatively free from excitement....Pork in very slack request at about former rates; sales, for early delivery, confined to unimportant lots of Western Mess at $22 50; Prime Mess quoted nominally at $19@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl....No further transactions reported for forward delivery. Western Mess, seller the remainder of year, quoted at $20 50@$20 75 bid; with January and February options quoted at $19 75, bid and $20 asked....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quiet and weak in price, with sales reported of only 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, within the range of 12¼c.@12¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at about previous quotations....Bacon has been less sought after, and, for early delivery, quoted lower. City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.@13c.; Western Long and Short Clear, for January, at 11c.@11¼c.; do. Short Clear, December and January, 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear at quoted rates, and 250 bxs. Staffords, Stretfords, and Irish Cuts, (Locitt's,) within a few days at 13½c. ₱ ℔....Western Steam Lard, contract grade, has been comparatively quiet to-day, with values, however, ruling rather steadier. Sales have been reported of 80 tcs. at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; 100 tcs. choice at 13c. And for November delivery, 1,250 tcs., contract, at 12⅝c., closing at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and sellers' options, the remainder of the year, 1,500 tcs. at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c. Of Western Kettle, 135 tcs. sold at 13½c. And of City Lard, 150 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., generally quoted toward the close at 12¾c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c. And of Refined Lard, for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs., December and January, for the Continent, at 13c., with some transactions noted for South America, without reliable particulars....Beef steady, as last quoted; sales, 100 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold on private terms; quoted at $22 25@$23 for new....Butter has been in fair request, especially the better qualities, which have been quoted strong in price. We quote at from 25c.@34c. for State, the latter for very choice; 16c.@34c. for very common to fancy Western, and 20c.@27c. for Rolls....Cheese in limited demand on the basis of 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy ₱ ℔....Eggs quiet at 23c.@32c. for fresh, 23c.@25c. for limed....Tallow sold to the extent of 120,000 ℔., good to strictly prime, at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; market steady....Stearine dull; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 14c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 600 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 41 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 150 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 13-16c., and 240 bags do. at 8⅜c.@8½c. ₱ ℔....We quote fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅛c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c.; Melado, 3½c.@6¼. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet at private sale at former prices; sales 350 half chests Green and 750 half chests Japan on private terms. At auction, sales were made of 1,091 half chests Moyune Green at 21½c.@55c.; 250 half chests Japan at 33c.@43½c.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet but steady on the basis of $1 35@$1 40, gold, for Arctic, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 16½; sales 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A fair movement has been reported in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain, Cotton, Provisions, and Apples. Grain rates have been quoted stronger, on a restricted offering of room; otherwise quotations unchanged. The chartering business has been moderate, with vessels for Petroleum most sought after, on the basis of about former figures. Grain tonnage in rather more request than usual of late, partly for the Continent, but actual trade yet slow, owing partly to the firm views of holders of prime Grain....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔., as it runs; and, by steam, 1,550 bales Cotton (part through freight) at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 56,000 bushels Grain, for next week's steamers, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 17,000 bushels Peas (of through freight) at 9½d. ₱ bushel, at which rate 19,000 bushels were taken a few days since; 1,000 bxs. Bacon (of November shipments from the West) at equal to 37s. 6d.; a small lot of Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. Also two ships, 1,626 and 984 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms....For London, by sail, 12,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 600 bales Hops (via Liverpool) also on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl., and 250 bbls. Sugar at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, 375 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 579 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters Grain, (a recharter) at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter, with short lay days....For Lisbon, direct, a German bark, 429 tons, hence, with about 14,000 bushels Grain on private terms; with Kentucky Tobacco at 42s. 6d., and Staves (to complete cargo) on private terms....For La Rochelle, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha and Crude Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Havre or Dunkirk, an American bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 526 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and another, 871 tons, hence, with about 5,600 bbls. do., reported on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,100 pkgs. Provisions (forward shipments) on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 450 pkgs. Provisions and Tallow and 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Cadiz and Seville, an Italian brig, 370 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 23½c. ₱ case.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 459 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,072 head, or 416 cars, 258 of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 482 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 66 cars less, and 639 cars for the corresponding week last year; but few offering, the fresh arrivals being all through consignments; 14 cars were held over for shipment to-morrow; not sufficient sales for marketable quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,400 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week, and 13,600 head for the same week last year; few lots offering and few buyers present; 1,200 head were disposed of at unchanged prices; 4 cars were unsold; the balance were shipped out; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 ℔., at $4 45; ranging from 94 to 96 ℔., at $5 12½; Indiana Sheep, averaging 82 ℔., at $4; 85 ℔., at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 29,800; 21,900 head same time last week, and 34,800 head same week last year: the market to-day was the dullest of the week; supply large and demand light; sales of 1,200 head of Yorkers at $7 40@$7 50; 500 head of Heavy Hogs at $7 50@$7 70. Full 15 cars of all kinds remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Cattle dull and unsettled; receipts, 4,500 head; sales range $2 50@$6; shipping chiefly at $4 50@$5 75; Stockers, $3@$3 75; Texans, $2 75@$3 75; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs easier, owing to heavy receipts; demand active; receipts, 26,000 head; sales range $6 50@$8; common to prime, $7 20@$7 40; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep quiet and weak; receipts, 2,500 head; sales, poor to choice, $3@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; closed with continued upward tendency; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 08 bid, spot; $1 08@$1 08⅛, seller November; $1 07¾@$1 07⅞, seller December; No. 3 do., 91c.@91¼c.; Rejected, 79¾c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 52⅝c., spot; 51½c. bid, seller November; 48½c. bid, seller the year; Rejected, 51½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 31⅝c., spot; 31⅛c.@31¼c., options. Barley dull and a shade lower; sales at 85c. spot; 84c., seller November; 82½c., seller December. Rye—Demand fair and market firm, at 65c.@66c. Pork quiet and weak at $20 75@$21, spot; $19 50, seller November; $19 30@$19 35, seller February. Lard quiet and weak, at 12⅛c., spot; 12c., seller the year. Bulk Meats easier, but in good demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.@11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat firmer at $1 08¼, November; $1 07⅝, December. Corn firmer at 51¾c., November. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; Barley, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 93,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 635,000 bushels; Corn, 190,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Canal Shipments for Tidewater—Wheat, 298,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels. Canal Freights unsettled; nominally 10½c.@11c. for Wheat, 9½c. for Corn, 6c. for Oats, to New-York. Flour in good demand and unchanged; sales of 850 bbls. Wheat dull but firm; sales of 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 31, 1,500 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 34, 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn quiet but firm; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 65c.; 2,000 bushels High Mixed at 66c. Oats nominally 40c. for No. 2 Chicago; no sales. Rye scarce and nominal. Barley quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Canada at 98c.; 2,000 bushels do. on private terms. Pork dull at $23 for new Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally at $1 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Flour steady; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet, firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 71c. Barley lower; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 97c., 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 05, 10,000 bushels by sample on private terms. Corn-meal—$29 for bolted, $28 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; Peas, 10¼c.; Corn and Rye, 9¼c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York, 7c. to Albany, and 11¼c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 40@$2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—17,500 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Barley, 15,900 bushels Rye, 348,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 135,700 bushels Barley, 145,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53¼ bid, cash; sales at $1 54, November; No. 3 do., $1 28½@$1 29½, cash. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 48½c., cash; 47½c.@48½c., November. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c.@32½c., cash; 32½c., seller the year. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull at 68c., cash; 65½c. bid at the close. Lard dull and nominal; Prime Steam, 12½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12½. Hogs—Demand active; Yorkers, $6 65@$7 10; Packing, $7@$7 35; Butchers', $7@$7 25. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,400 head Hogs, 1,255 head Cattle.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.@12c.; net receipts, 2,512 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,245 bales; coastwise, 3,063 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 62,648 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 6,978 bales; gross, 7,606 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,526 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 142,072 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,097 bales; gross, 3,152 bales; exports, coastwise, 493 bales; sales, 2,127 bales; stock, 74,014 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 3,490 bales; exports, coastwise, 966 bales; sales, 2,273 bales; stock, 93,148 bales.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

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LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.
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CHILDREN'S GOOD-FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.
HAND-MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
LIGHT WARM OVERSHOES in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

LECTURES.

CONFÉRENCES DU SAMEDI.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public qu'un cours de conférences littéraires sera ouvert à Y. M. C. A. HALL, SAMEDI, 13 Novembre, à midi. Les sujets de la première série du cours sont: 1. "Montaigne;" 2. "La Beauté Grecque—Sophocle et Shakespeare;" 3. "George Sand—La Petite Fadette;" 4. "M. Thiers et la Politique en France;" 5. "Alfred de Musset;" 6. "Le Cid de Corneille;" 7. "Les Maximes du Duc de La Rochefoucauld et les Pensées de l'Empereur Marc-Aurèle." On peut se procurer le programme et les billets chez F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place. La première conférence sera gratuite. M. Christern remettra les billets pour cette conférence.
L. SAUVEUR.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURE FOR THE PEOPLE, IN THE GREAT HALL, AT 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 13. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. I. I. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, on "Arctic Adventures and Discovery." Illustrated with the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points, at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
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Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
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Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, }
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
a3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON, }
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 128 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fra Diavolo (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Richard II.—Edwin Booth, Mr. Fisher.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Caste—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Readings and Delineations by Mr. Alfred P. Burbank.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Grande Duchesse, by the Juvenile Opera Company.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, Negro Comicalities—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

The orders from newsdealers for extra copies of next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, containing Mr. ROBERT BROWNING'S new poem, "The Inn Album," are already very numerous. Advertisers desiring to embrace this opportunity of giving publicity to their notices should send in their announcements to-day, in order that they may be properly classified.

From the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it appears that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, have been $110,545,154, or nearly eight millions in excess of the receipts for the year preceding. The increase attributable to the law of March last has been about three millions and a quarter. This, however, has been due rather to the stimulus which the new taxes gave to the manufacture of whisky, &c., and to the wholesale withdrawals from bond in anticipation of the operation of the law, than to the direct influence of the new taxes. Had the spirits in bond at the date of the passage of the act been made liable to the increased tax of ninety cents a gallon, the Treasury would have been a gainer by at least $1,400,000. The report enters into an elaborate statement of the methods employed by those engaged in defrauding the Government of the receipts from the whisky tax and of the means taken to prevent a recurrence of these frauds. The importance of this branch of the subject may be inferred from the fact that the whisky frauds have cost the Treasury in two years not less than four millions of dollars. While the Government is still exposed to the risk of some dishonest men being found among its 2,300 storekeepers and gaugers, the checks which have been supplied to test the accuracy of their reports render the task of fraudulent collusion with distillers exceedingly difficult. The attempt has been made, with apparent success, to convince the distiller that the pecuniary risks which he takes by systematic fraud cannot be compensated for by the advantages which he is likely to gain by making any such attempt. On the whole, the report gives fresh grounds for the expectation that the collections from internal revenue sources during the current year will represent with tolerable accuracy the real amount of the receipts which are thus obtainable.

It argues either a deplorable amount of ignorance or a wonderful capacity for misrepresentation, to pretend, as the *Nation* does, that in reducing the laborers' wages the Mayor and the Department of Public Works "made the first practical and fundamental reform that either the Democratic or any other party has made in City politics." The fact is that the parties to this change were unwillingly driven to it by the protests of property-owners which might, in the event of their refusal, have found expression in the courts. There is a point beyond which those liable to pay assessments may refuse to be swindled, and payment of labor at one-fifth above the market rates was a species of robbery easily susceptible of proof. How hollow this "reform" has been may be tested by any one who takes the trouble to watch the way in which Boulevard and other laborers are allowed to idle away their time. It is as clearly "covert confiscation" to pay $1 60 a day for three or four hours of actual work as it is to pay the same kind of service at $2. If the Mayor and Commissioner PORTER had the slightest idea of conducting the affairs of the City like those of a "business corporation," they would certainly see, as they very easily might, that the tax-payers got a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The *Nation* studiously avoids all reference to the system of rewarding Tammany politicians by allowing them to sell or give away a certain number of tickets entitling the holder to employment on the public works. If this is not "a dangerous and alarming feature in Municipal demagogy, and one which is most capable of proving a means of covert confiscation," we should like to know how the *Nation* would define it.

The daily and weekly organs of Tammany Hall will find some instructive reading in the report of yesterday's session of the Senate Investigating Committee. The testimony of Messrs. SHERWOOD, SCHULTZ, and MACY in regard to the kind of "business principles" which prevail in the Department of Public Works is there supplemented by that of four gentlemen largely interested in up-town real estate. One of these estimates that laborers on the Boulevard do steady work for about three and a half hours a day, while all agree that about one-half the money spent on public improvements is squandered. This is "covert confiscation" with a vengeance, and has already had its natural result in the ruin of property-owners. Commissioner PORTER was obliged to admit that barbers and liquor-dealers had been set to do the work of practical masons as Inspectors of the construction of sewers. Commissioner PORTER has no time, it appears, to attend to these "minor things," and takes refuge in a general profession of belief in "the versatility of the American people," which enables them "to do a great many different kinds of work at the same time." Whatever may be said about the barbers and liquor-dealers, it is clear that Gen. PORTER does not possess this species of talent. When a whole neighborhood has been poisoned by faults of sewer construction due to dishonest work and incompetent inspection, it will be rather late to conclude that bar-tenders and persons engaged in "tonsorial operations" are but indifferent substitutes for practical masons. Most people would be disposed to regard the responsibility of the head of the department for such a contingency as anything but a "minor thing."

The proceedings of the American Health Convention were enlivened yesterday by a paper from Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, chiefly devoted to showing how profitable it would be for the City to go into the hog-raising business. Mr. SCHULTZ calculated that the refuse of the 60,000 families in the City would support an equal number of pigs. Throwing in the offal of the markets and the fat specimens among the dead horses, the City would be able to stock one of the islands of the harbor with hogs, and supply them with inexpensive and presumably nourishing food. Pauper laborers from the institutions could be employed as swineherds, and there would be a certain profit out of the enterprise of three-quarters of a million a year. As the hogs are to get the benefit of all the straw from worn-out beds, in addition to the animal refuse of the City, it might be well to take into account the enhanced mortality of City paupers which would be likely to result from tending hogs supplied with such bedding and such fodder. It would be quite possible to depopulate the public institutions altogether by feeding their inmates on the pork which it is proposed to make such elaborate preparations for tainting with *trichina*. This heroic way of solving the pauper problem might be pushed to much greater lengths; but these may safely be left for treatment by Mr. SCHULTZ in another paper.

Under the laws of the United States, oil is not permitted as freight on passenger steamers when there is any other route or line by which it may be shipped. Usually, this restriction is held to apply to all vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. Nevertheless, the *City of Waco*, lately burned off Galveston Bar, seems to have carried kerosene as part of her cargo. Mr. LOW, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats, proposes to examine into the case, and trace to its source the responsibility for this illegal transaction. The law on the subject is plain enough, and its infraction in this case, since it was not prevented, ought to be severely punished. If, as has been intimated, passenger steamers are in the practice of carrying petroleum as freight, the statute prohibiting it ought to be so rigorously enforced that such a dangerous business will become unprofitable.

The President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company boasts in his report that the wages of the conductors and drivers have lately been reduced to the same rate which was paid before the introduction of the bell-punch. At that time it was well understood that for a conductor or driver to live honestly upon his wages without "knocking down" fares was next to impossible, and the company, in fixing the rate of wages, took into consideration the probability that the men would steal. Now that it is believed that "knocking down" has been rendered impracticable, the wages of the hard-worked conductors and drivers is again put back to the starvation point. How does the President of the road suppose that the men are to live? Does he comprehend that he is giving them the strongest motive to ally themselves with the pickpockets that infest the cars? He is evidently proud of an act which will somewhat increase the enormous profits of the company, and he complacently ignores the suffering which it brings to an overworked class of men, and the evils upon which it places a premium.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

When strangers are told of the enormous fortunes which a few men have made in this City in the course of a comparatively brief period, they are struck with astonishment, and ask how it was done? They learn that in most cases the successful man bought real estate in or near the City at a time of depression in trade, and kept it until the inevitable day arrived when the sun shone brightly again on the commercial world. Everybody praises the foresight and sagacity of such men. Every man thinks he would imitate their example if he only had a chance. Yet it may be doubted whether there is one in ten thousand who would have the courage to profit by such opportunities, no matter how frequently they might be presented.

Is not the present condition of the real estate market a proof of it? No one familiar with the City can doubt that property has been selling for more than a year past at prices ridiculously below its real value. We have heard of a full-sized house and lot having been sold in a good street, near Broadway, for $35,000, the price having been nearly double a few years ago. Instances of the same kind must be known to all our readers. If it were not for the fact that owners of property as a rule could afford to hold it, and made up their minds to hold it for ten years, if necessary, rather than make a present of half of it to a stranger, the general depreciation would have been still greater. Many of the absurd sales to which we have made reference were ordered under a foreclosure of mortgages, while in the best parts of the City few very desirable houses have been offered for sale. And there cannot be a question that real estate has now touched its lowest point in the market. Next year we shall have the Centenary, which will bring thousands of visitors to New-York—leading to an activity in trade such as we have not known since 1865-6, and causing a demand for eligible houses and "flats" at prices now scarcely hoped for by owners of such property. This will be the inevitable results of the enormous rush of visitors to the City which we shall see next year. We are not building castles in the air, as our readers will acknowledge long before this time next year. We have, from the very first, strongly maintained the opinion that the Centenary would be the means of removing the last vestiges of the panic of 1873. We hold to that belief more firmly than ever, and shall not be ashamed to be reminded of the present article—and many others like it—next Summer.

This, then, appears to us to be one of these periods when the foundation of a fortune, or of a comfortable competence, are laid by judicious investors. Real estate is still selling far below its actual value. In fact, it is mere madness for people who are not *obliged* to sell to part with their houses or land just now, at the prices which are being offered. Within the last two months a little knot of capitalists have been quietly buying, under assumed names, all the best property which has been offered at the auction-rooms. In one or two instances, the investors are from other cities, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that they will get twenty per cent. interest on their purchases in less than three years from the present time. Real estate on this island cannot remain permanently depressed. People who have their business in New-York are bound to live here. It is all moonshine to talk about Brooklyn, Hoboken, and other places separated from us by water. People like to go home by land if they can, especially in a climate where for nearly six months of the year it sends a cold chill down the back merely to look at a river. No doubt our street cars are inadequate to the public wants, but we shall have rapid transit within a comparatively limited period, and meanwhile the island does not grow any longer or broader. It will only hold a certain number of streets or houses. It is not like London or Paris, which can be stretched out indefinitely in almost any direction.

Land here has, therefore, a very positive and indestructible value, and if any of our readers who own any part with it at the prices which the "land-grabbers" are now offering, they deserve to lose their money and see other people grow rich upon it. At the very worst, it can only be a question of a year or two how soon the real-estate market will revive, from even the most serious attack of depression. The City cannot grow in any direction but one—eastward and westward the boundaries will last as long as the world. We can only grow in a northerly direction. The centre of the stock and banking market will always be Wall street—fashionable stores may move up town, but there is scarcely a precedent for the transfer of an entire commercial quarter from one part of a city to another. The brokers and bankers of London have carried on their business within the same circumference of half a mile for hundreds of years past. In New-York, the Post Office, the Custom-house, the Sub-Treasury, the Chamber of Commerce—which is said to be going to the site of the old Post Office—all the chief insurance and shipping offices, the Corn and Stock Exchanges, the bankers and brokers, all may be found in or around the common centre—Wall street. There is no site up-town to which these establishments could be removed. That part of the City will never be different from what it is now. Between Washington square and Thirtieth street, retail stores have made great encroachments on the space formerly devoted to private dwellings, and necessarily the new-comers are pushed out further and further toward Harlem. Is anybody so great a lunatic as to suppose that we have seen the end of the growth of New-York—that no more people are ever coming to live here? Such a person will, of course, be very anxious to part with any real estate he may happen to possess—will be delighted to exchange it away for an old piece of cracked china or a picture book. But we advise all sensible and prudent men to stick to their property. A few months will make a vast deal of difference to them. The "land-grabbers" have already made an excellent thing out of the fears of the timid, but they have seen the best of their opportunities. Before the Winter is over, it would not surprise us to see a very great revival in the price of real estate—and we venture to say that by this time next year all such descriptions of property will fetch their true and full value in the market.

THE RAILROAD RIDDLE.

Two or three years ago the country was disturbed by a warm discussion as to the means by which railroad corporations could be kept from getting so rich and powerful as to eat up the substance of the people and control the Government. To-day, companies representing nearly if not quite one-third of the capital invested in railroads in the United States are unable to pay the interest on their bonds, much less dividends to their stockholders, while from many parts of the country railway corporations, actual and prospective, are preparing to besiege the doors of Congress with prayers for Governmental aid. It is not surprising that with such a change in the condition of railroad affairs, the question of the regulation of railways is being discussed in a very different temper to that which recently prevailed. Yet scarcely any modification has been made in the railroad legislation that resulted from the excitement at that time; while, on the other hand, many of the actual evils which gave rise to that legislation exist with nearly as much force as ever they possessed. How far the coming Winter will see any changes in either of these regards remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the discussion which was started by the complaints of the Grangers, is now being carried on by a number of writers and speakers who bring to it special knowledge of facts, and whose contributions are calculated to give practical assistance in the solution of the problem. Among these the most conspicuous is Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., of Massachusetts—a gentleman who has happily escaped the evil fate which consigns others of his family to perpetual nomination for political station, and who has consequently had the leisure to devote himself to a peculiarly intelligent and patient study of the railroad question. Mr. ADAMS early came to the conclusion that competition, as a regulator of the conduct of railroad corporations, was hopeless, because the interests which impelled to competition, where competition was possible, were indefinitely weaker than the interests which impelled to combination. In this view, it is now generally conceded that he is correct. Since, then, competition among railroads is impracticable, Mr. ADAMS sought a substitute, and thought that he had found one in the plan of competition between lines to be owned and operated by the Government and those of private corporations. We long ago took occasion to point out that this suggestion was one that could be carried out but very imperfectly at best, and that, if carried out at all, it threatened evils quite as bad as those for which it was intended as a remedy. While it might answer in a thickly-settled country, with rich and well-defined lines of transportation, it could not be applied to a country in which the lines of profitable trade were constantly changing, in which new lines were continually forming, and in which the variability of conditions thus caused was immensely aggravated by the inevitable variability of the civil administration.

Whether Mr. ADAMS has abandoned the idea which first seemed to him the best we are not sure; but he no longer gives it the prominence it formerly had in his discussion of the subject. He now falls back on what is certainly a perfectly feasible plan, and one that he has the merit of having himself applied with great skill and considerable success in Massachusetts. This is the plan of official supervision, using that term in its strict sense, and not implying anything more than the appointment of public officers whose duty it is to carefully investigate the operation of railway corporations, report the facts to the representatives of the people, and suggest their conclusions. The officers are also to have authority to impose such requirements as the Legislature may establish; but their main function is that of official criticism. Obviously, if the men are carefully chosen, and if their tenure of office is sufficiently permanent to enable them to master their subject and to win the confidence of the public and of the corporations, this plan has great merit. Moreover, it has the singular advantage that it cannot easily lead to any serious abuses. If Railroad Commissioners, with such powers as Mr. ADAMS proposes, did little good, they could do no special harm. At the same time, if they were upright and faithful men, qualified for their duties by training and tact, they might render great service in forming public opinion and in bringing railroad managers to reason.

That there is much room for this latter branch of the work is evident from the statements of the more intelligent of the railroad managers themselves. There is no branch of business in the country more complex or requiring more complete system and more cautious and constant study for its successful practical administration than that of railway transportation. Managers are ready to urge this fact when it is a question of the work being interfered with by Government agents, and they urge it with force; but some of their own number have pointed out that the business is very ignorantly and inefficiently done in the hands of those who are directly interested in it. Instances of the justice of this imputation will readily occur by the dozen to our business readers.

WINTER AND THE POOR.

The golden days of the Indian Summer, which are now closing the season, to be soon succeeded by Winter, are, perhaps, the pleasantest of the year. In a few weeks at the longest, the severe cold of our intemperate Winter will be upon us, and the story of suffering that each Winter tells will be written out in prosaic detail on the books of the station-houses and the records of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Probably no money is more heartily and freely spent during the season than that which buys the tickets to the great charity ball, at which mirth pays tribute to sorrow, and the hunger which broods in many a home is literally danced away. But the sympathy of the rich with the poor is not clear to the man who despairs when he is unable to buy bread for his wife and little ones. An instance occurred soon after TWEED'S arraignment in the columns of THE TIMES which well illustrates the treatment the poor too often receive. A poor man's wife died of disease accelerated by want, and left him to care alone for an infant son who, too, was near death. The father, unable to get work, stole a box of cigars, valued at $6, sold it, and bought food and medicine for his child. He was arrested, and, although he had hitherto borne a good character, and the facts were all made known at the trial, he was sent to the Penitentiary. At that moment, "politicians" were robbing the City of millions a year with impunity.

It is idle to think that the poor man does not realize the force of such contrasts. They are burned into his heart, callous to ordinary suffering, and his intense consciousness of them makes more difficult the task of those who try to help him. Another thing the poor man knows which the rich man does not. He knows that death from starvation is so common a thing in New-York City as to be unworthy a three-line paragraph in the newspapers. This may seem startling, but it is true. The records of the hospitals of the City show an average number of deaths not far from one a day during the Winter months from "general debility." The physicians say this means starvation. Question these physicians further, and they will tell of cases of once stalwart men who are brought in on stretchers so weak that they must be bathed in spirits to give them strength enough to eat.

The poor know these things. What they do not know is the desire, strongly felt by many, to help them. It is, perhaps, too much to expect them to know this when the community goes bunglingly along with its great, clumsy machinery of public institutions which, perhaps, help the poor *en masse*, but in which there is no adequate provision for individual cases. The soup-house is one of the make-shifts that may now and then give relief to a deserving man, but is in itself a reply more heartless than the gift of a stone to a prayer for food.

But the Winter is almost here, and no better provision is made than was in former years. The root of the matter has not been reached, except by a few who do, in a limited way, true charitable work. The principle that giving alms makes beggars is not fully enough understood. If public charity were sold instead of given away, it would be valuable; as it is, it is a curse to the poor. The man or woman who will pay for help in work deserves that help, while those who, being able, will not, should go without assistance. No duty lies at the door of the rich to help the poor who will not help themselves; but to help those who are willing but unable to work is a most sacred duty. Yet the one is continually being done, while the other is left undone.

"GIN-MILLS."

The investigation carried on by the Assembly Committee on Crime has revealed facts relating to the manner in which the affairs of the Excise Department are administered which are not at all creditable to the board, and the inquiry has also brought to light defects in the Excise laws which call for prompt attention on the part of the Legislature. Three-fourths of the crime committed in this City owes its origin to the rum-shop, and nine-tenths of the criminal classes are generally to be found in the low and disreputable places in which alcoholic poison is sold. All these dens are well known to the Police, and, we presume, are also known to the Excise Board and their officers; but nothing has been done to suppress them. The majority of them are licensed, but the others openly defy the law, and sell liquor over the counter without the slightest restriction. Instead of restricting licenses to places of good repute, the Excise Board have, by the facility with which licenses are obtained, greatly encouraged an opposite course; and in some instances they have granted licenses to houses which the Police have reported as the resort of thieves and other disreputable persons.

The Legislature has given the Excise Commissioners a wide discretion as to the granting or withholding of licenses, but, judging from the testimony given before the committee, this discretion has rarely been exercised on the side of public morality. One of the Commissioners gave it as his opinion that the sole object of the establishment of the Excise Department was for the purpose of creating a revenue. He would not, of course, grant a license to a place expressly prohibited by law, but, from the narrow view which he evidently holds on this question, his desire for increasing the revenue overcomes, apparently, every other consideration. One hundred dollars more in the Treasury would, from his standpoint, repay the community for increased crime, for increased drunkenness, for impoverished homes, and worn-out constitutions. This same Commissioner admitted that licenses have been granted to what are known as "bucket-shops," on condition that the buckets should be discontinued, and that, as a sign of civilization, the liquor should be in future sold over the bar from a bottle and glass. Every person knows that "bucket-shops" are the resort of the vilest class of criminals, and that the forced introduction of bottles and glasses will not improve the moral atmosphere of the place. A proper sense of what was due to public morality and public decency would have prevented the granting of licenses to such places, but until the commission itself is reformed we cannot expect much improvement in this direction.

The system of inspection and of reporting on the character of applicants for licenses is not a model one. The Police Captains, who know the character of every house in their respective precincts, are seldom consulted, the Inspectors confining their inquiries to the "neighbors," supplemented by a personal visit to the premises for which a license is sought. These officials are charged with accepting and demanding money in consideration of making a favorable report, and one of them has admitted that an Inspector can, if he chooses to abuse the privileges of his office, grow rich in six months. They are appointed without regard to any special fitness for the office, but solely for political considerations, and few political office-holders in minor positions have been above making an "honest penny" whenever and wherever an opportunity offered. As in most cases the report of an Inspector is considered final by the board, no liquor-dealer can afford to make an enemy of him, and if he makes a demand for money it is sure to be granted. These officers could, without much injury to the public service, be dispensed with, and their duties turned over to the Police.

It appears from the evidence of the Police Captains that unlicensed liquor saloons are very numerous, and that it is difficult to obtain a conviction against them for a violation of the Excise law. These places have always been protected by Democratic politicians and Democratic Legislatures. The Republican Legislature which meets in January next should give the people a revised Excise law, which, while protecting the respectable dealer, could give no encouragement to persons of ill-repute. A well-devised law, framed in the interests of public morality, and not for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, would confer innumerable benefits on the community. Let a Republican Legislature give us this law, and it will establish a strong claim on the people for public support on a future occasion.

OUR ITALIANS.

Until within the last three years the Italian population of this City was exceptionally well conducted. The number of Italians who were brought before our Police Courts was smaller, in proportion to the number of Italian residents, than the number of arrested persons belonging to any other nationality. The Italian colony was made up almost exclusively of industrious and honest people from Genoa and the towns of the Ligurian coast, with a few emigrants from Piedmont and an occasional Livornese. Three years ago, however, there arrived here a large number of immigrants from the south of Italy, or from what formerly constituted the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. These people, it was asserted, were landed here in consequence of the rascality of the agents superintending their emigration. They had intended to go to Montevideo, but they found themselves landed in our severe climate, totally destitute of money, and to a great extent of clothing.

It is to this latest addition to our Italian population that the Italians belong who are now so frequently guilty of crimes of violence. They are extremely ignorant, and have been reared in the belief that brigandage is a manly occupation, and that assassination is the natural sequence of the most trivial quarrel. They are miserably poor, and it is not strange that they resort to theft and robbery. It is, perhaps, hopeless to think of civilizing them, or of keeping them in order, except by the arm of the law. It would be unjust, however, to permit them to cast reproach upon the industrious and orderly Italians of Northern Italy. There is no evidence that these latter have in any way deteriorated since they came among us. The public, however, when reading of the arrest of an Italian for robbery or murder, make no discrimination, and classes all Italians together as a dangerous element of the population. Signor FIORAVANTE recently undertook to point out that there are two classes of Italians in this City, and was nearly assassinated for his pains by certain indignant Calabrians. Nevertheless, what he said was a mere act of justice to his fellow-countrymen, and it deserves to be recorded by the press.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

The performance of "Le Sphinx" at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, was characterized by the symmetry, the abundance of appropriate and effective detail, and the general air of elegance and naturalness for which the recent representations of this house have been noticeable. "Le Sphinx," even as acted by a French company, does not impress us as a particularly interesting or forcible piece, but its success in Paris can be much better understood after its interpretation by the artists at the Lyceum than by a rehearsal of the work in an English garb. For, aside from the inherent improbabilities of the story, there was nothing in yesterday's entertainment to dispel the illusion the dramatist seeks to produce. The performance was pitched in a key in which such personages as *L' Amiral de Chelles*, *Henri de Savigny*, *Lord Astley*, and *Blanche* would be likely to converse in *salons* suited to their position, and, even in the most melodramatic scenes, the passion and power never offended by exaggeration or loudness. As *Blanche*, Mme. Juliette Clarence, an actress to whose personations the *ars celare artem* gives special value, advanced a step further in the good graces of an audience which had already applauded to the echo her *Frou-Frou*. Mme. Clarence's small features and fragile appearance exercise no unfavorable influence upon the effect of her portrayals, and, in such a theatre as the Lyceum, the remarkable variety of her facial expression, the grace, quickness, and ease of motion observable in her bearing on the stage, and the clearness and tastefulness of her elocution, are patent to all. Mme. Clarence, as already noticed in "Frou-Frou," has an unusually strong tendency to realism, and, after painting with great delicacy and truth of coloring the shifting fancies of *Blanche*, she brought the representation to a close by a painfully truthful picture of death by poisoning. The drama having been rendered in such excellent form as we have hinted at, it would seem almost impossible to designate certain members of the troupe as having pre-eminently distinguished themselves. It could not with fairness be said that any one of the performers last night ever eclipsed his associates, but comparisons are not wholly impracticable, and M. Dalbert (*Lord Astley*) and M. Veniat (*Henri De Savigny*) are to be cited as having supplied extremely felicitous personations. "Le Sphinx" is to be repeated to-morrow evening.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe acts next week at the Boston Theatre.

"The Road to Ruin" will be acted at the Brooklyn Theatre this evening by Messrs. Gilbert and Beckett and the company.

Mr. Thomas' rehearsal for his first symphony concert took place at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, and was attended by an overflowing audience.

Mr. George Belmore has been compelled, by extreme debility, to relinquish his engagement at the Boston Theatre. His performances on Monday and Tuesday evenings were extremely painful to the audience by reason of the weakness of his voice. Mr. Belmore will return to New-York at once.

The general rehearsal for the first Philharmonic concert occurs at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Mme. Nanneta Falk-Auerbach, pianist, and Herr Wachtel are to be the soloists, and among the music to be given is Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a new piano concerto by Brahms, and a new overture, "Julius Cæsar," by Dr. Von Bülow.

A SINGULAR CASUALTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Detroit: "In the large Pullman car works in this city there is a brick flue, four feet square, through which are swept the wooden rubbish, saw-dust, and shavings which accumulate on the various floors, and is used for fuel. The flue was clogged up yesterday, and the gases which are usually generated by wet saw-dust exploded, blowing off the wooden cupola, and issuing through the openings on each floor, and injuring nine workmen, three of them—H. W. Hatch, John T. Lovett, and William Gherkey—fatally.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

THE DOINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

THE EPISCOPATE AND ITS AUTHORITY—RITUALISM AND THE LOW CHURCH—FREE PREACHING—THE PAROCHIAL SYSTEM.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The third day's session of the Episcopal Church Congress opened this morning with a much larger audience than was present on the other days. After devotional exercises the subject for discussion, "The Nature and Extent of Episcopal Authority," was announced. This subject was one which concerned the rulers and leaders of the Church, namely, the Bishops and rectors, and there was quite a number who desired to express themselves, but the limited time forbade it. Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of Boston, Mass., opened the discussion by naming as three institutes in the world—the family, the State, and Church. The institutes of the Church are neither greater nor less than the others. These three are, he said, co-ordinate, and they will only pass away when the world ends, and though the chief officer of these be a tyrant, said the speaker, it is always with the tacit consent of the corporate body, and when that consent is transcended, the corporation asserts its divinity. The authority of the Episcopate is divine. We confine our ministry to a triple form as an essential form, and the fathers of the Church regarded these forms of divine origin. In the primitive Church the Episcopate may have been a weak form. The Church was composed of the weak and persecuted, but when we consider the talents and piety of the early Bishops we can see how the power might have become crystallized in the Bishops. It would have been very likely, as Cæsar concentrated power, so would the Bishops. As time went on the theory of Governments extended, and the laity felt themselves equal as members, and the Bishops, while they were lords, were merely an ecclesiastic autocracy. Then came our own modified system, still constantly following the political forms of the country. The Episcopate is still an executive office, but there are liabilities for danger in the system, though the powers are limited. The office was for life, and nothing could change the régime but wickedness. In the political world the chief executive could be changed, but in a system where there is a life tenure might there not be danger of it becoming a caste? Might not a vain man become so inflated by the office that he might expose his weaknesses too much; and might not this executive power reach forth its arms and check the law itself? Might not the power of religion become by its contrivance a clog upon the work of a King? He then at length reviewed the powers which might be exercised, and said that if these things were matured the effect could well be imagined. He held that the Church could never be successful when it was arrayed against the traditions of the Church. The liabilities mentioned are organic, and bode mischief, such as comes from no other source. The sunderance of the Bishops from the clergy must not be perpetrated, or the clergy will join the ranks of the recusants, and the candidates will dwindle down, until the power of the Bishop, when not thus guarded by piety and learning, would become the centre of irresponsible power.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.

The second writer, Rev. John Fulton, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., reviewed the positions occupied by the Ritualists and the Low Church party. The Ritualists, while holding that the sacred deposit of faith has been committed to the Bishops only, and that they alone are the rulers of the Church of God here held that the limitations which must guard the exercise of an authority which they declare to be divine. The Low Church party, on the other hand, has, for the purpose of crushing ritualism, been willing to remove whatever limitations hinder that authority from exercising its design. It was the pleasure of the Lord that the Church should be governed by the sacrament administered by chosen men. The reverend gentleman held that an unlawful canon now defaces the law of the Church. He referred to the nineteenth canon of the second title of the Digest. The speaker did not think that the united episcopate of the world could lawfully subject the Episcopate of any province to their own clergy and laity. A Bishop who would be rejected must furthermore respect the rights of other Bishops. He knew of many who were "never at home unless they were abroad." Finally the Bishops who are exalted by the law must be patterns of obedience.

Rev. J. I. Garrison D. D., opened the debate on the subject. He thought this subject of great importance, and one not to be hurried over. After the Church was attached to the State, the laws of the State restrained it, and the episcopate became an office, and, indeed, the Bishop being the head of the Church, the office was sought for on account of its distinction. Of course, there were exceptions, but since that time the speaker did not believe that the Episcopate really represented the Church, except as an executive officer. This ideal power of the Episcopate is being revived in this country, and he would welcome the day when the Episcopate, as God's word, shall sway the power necessary to the sublime ideas of the Apostolic Church.

Bishop Stevens announced that Hon. James Emott, of New-York, and Hon. Hugh W. Sheffey, of Staunton, Va., who were to speak on this question, were unable to be present. Addresses on the subject were made by Rev. Cleveland K. Nelson, D. D., of Annapolis, Md.; Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D D. LL. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D., of New-York City; Rev. Dr. Harwood, New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, D. D., Washington, D. C., Rev. Mr. Bolmer.

The audience were dismissed with the benediction at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, followed with the hymn, "To bless Thy chosen race, in mercy, Lord, incline," after which Bishop Stevens announced as the subject for discussion "Parochial System and Free Preaching," and Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New-York, as the first writer. The Bishop discussed the subject fully and with freedom, saying there were more than fifty denominations, five of them in each State, and papers in regard to them reached every portion of the population, in which the great prerogative of America, freedom of the press, was indulged in to the fullest. By free preaching we mean that which is not governed by the laws and not confined within the parochial limit. Such preaching is found in every church all over the land, but is in such parts as not to jar with the morning and evening prayers. The argument of the church in favor of a uniform system of preaching is an expensive one, tending to deprive the service of many of the features to be found in the arguments of men who have no opportunity of reading tracts or a close study of the Bible. The speaker then referred to the vast concourses drawn together during missions and revivals, when promiscuous preaching was given altogether, and the congregations edified as they could not otherwise have been, which he was also disposed to regard as the true voice of God, stimulated by good common sense, devoid of oratorical or dramatic displays upon which so many depended for success in the pulpit. The speaker continued at some length, fully reviewing the advantages to be gained by the introduction of free preaching in every section of the country.

Mr. Francis Wells, of this city, was the next writer, who argued that when the chair of common sense was filled in our colleges, and freedom given to the preaching of the gospel, then, and then only will there be a healthy change in our present system of parochial work.

Rev. Dr. Boggs, of Newark, N. J., was introduced in the place of Dr. Grier, of Providence, R. I. Dr. Boggs argued at length in favor of free preaching, free pews, and free churches.

Rev. Julius H. Ward, of Marblehead, Mass., the next speaker, urged the clergy to stand shoulder to shoulder in order to reach the laity in this great work of establishing free preaching and good parochial work.

Rev. J. E. Grammar, of Baltimore, eloquently urged upon the Bishops present to exert all their influence toward free preachers in their parishes. A number of volunteer speakers addressed the congress.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., D. D., came in near the adjournment; his presence was greeted with applause. He said, among other things, that the subject of free preaching was not a new one, and that to bring it up at present was somewhat behind time. Speaking of Moody and Sankey, he said that the Episcopal Church did not need that kind of revival.

The proceedings of the evening session opened with service by Bishop Stevens. The subject for discussion was "Bible Revision." Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop Delaware, first speaker. He did not think the present errors in the Bible were so great as to demand immediate revision. For the Church to do this continually is to be false to her trusts, for she is the keeper of holy writ, not of human ignorance. The people outside of Rome will investigate, and if there are weak points they will be exposed. It is argued in favor of revision that our authorized revision is founded upon erroneous Greek text. There are many men who believe the Scriptures were inspired. We are afraid to let them speak for themselves. Such men were among old transcribers. He pointed out an error in First Corinthians, ii., 29, where damnation is used for condemnation. When the present revision is completed it will stand upon its own merits and if proper will be accepted on account of intrinsic value.

Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop Western New-York, followed, and said he would differ in opinion from the former speaker. In reviewing the work being done and performed by the Canterbury Convocation, he first doubted the authority by which they were appointed, and he hoped American Churches would object to all exterior interference with her holy writ, and desired to hasten slowly, and thought best to hold fast to what we have. What work of man will be free from the influence of revision? A better version than was had of the Apostles is now read in our churches. Rev. William Kirkus, LL. D., D. D., of Baltimore, spoke, and held up Bishop Coxe's remarks to ridicule in a kindly but sharp way, when hisses came from the audience and almost drowned the applause. Nothing daunted, he proceeded, and argued strongly in favor of the revision of the Bible. Addresses were also made by Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Samuel I. J. Schereschusky, of Peking, China. The congress then adjourned

BUSINESS EVENTS OF A DAY.

LATEST MERCANTILE DISASTERS.

FAILURE OF S. M. BEARD, SONS & CO.—A BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY—OTHER SUSPENSIONS.

Sylvester M. Beard, Sons & Co., tea, coffee, and spices, No. 279 Front street, have suspended. One of the junior members informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that the cause of the disaster dates back two years, when the former firm of Beard & Cummings failed, with $400,000 liabilities. The elder Mr. Beard asked for an extension on $150,000 of this amount, which was granted, and business was continued—the old firm having been dissolved—by the present members. Mr. Beard had a large private fortune, consisting of real estate and securities, and he hoped by sacrificing these, and with the aid of prosperity in business, to put the concern on its former footing. He succeeded in paying the $150,000 with interest, but the times have been so bad that doing so has weighted the concern down, and has now forced it to suspend. Some of its largest creditors have advised that the business be continued until a statement of the firm's condition can be prepared. This is now being done. When ready a meeting of all the creditors will be called, and it will be laid before them for their action. The present liabilities are about $300,000, but the assets are also considerable, and the Messrs. Beard hope to be allowed to go on. The firm has been in existence in the same spot over thirty years. Its originators made a vast fortune.

Mr. William R. Foster, the Receiver of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, which failed on account of losses sustained in the Chicago and Boston fires, has made the following statement to the Insurance Superintendent, of the business during the past year.

Cash received	$277,997 31	
Cash disbursed	207,376 31	
Cash dividends to stockholders	64,000 00—	$271,376 31
Cash on hand and in Trust Company		$6,621 00
Cash in Government bonds		10,000 00
Total		$16,621 00
Amount held for claims in suits and costs		$9,000
For return premiums		1,500
For rent and office expenses		1,200
For other claims and open contracts		1,500
Total		$13,200

Two dividends have been paid to the stockholders, amounting to thirty-two per cent., the last dividend being $64,000. All the remaining cash is involved in three law suits and the lease of the building.

George Gravenhorst, of No. 134 Pearl street, has qualified as Assignee of A. Baiz & Co., shipping and commission merchants of No. 37 Broadway, who failed recently. The business of the firm was principally with the Central American States, Jacob Baiz, one of the partners, being Consul for Guatemala and Salvador.

The liabilities of George E. Way, tea broker, who failed on Wednesday, are $70,000 and his assets $30,000.

Bondy & Schwartzkopf, tobacco, No. 143 Water street, have suspended. Their liabilities and assets could not be obtained, but it is believed among the trade that they will be able to pay about twenty-five cents on the dollar.

James M. Mills, of No. 25 Nassau street, has been appointed Receiver of the Alps Gold Mining Company, and of the Granada Gold Mining Company, of this City.

John H. Platt, the Assignee of Francis X. Schiver, the restaurateur, of No. 79 Cedar street, has ordered the sale of the stock and fixtures.

THE CORNER IN LARD.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPLAINT COMMITTEE—QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The recent lard corner continues to be a source of trouble. Yesterday Mr. Thorp cited Messrs. Perry, Post, and Cook, the delinquent shorts, before the Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange to show cause why they should not be punished for refusing to pay up according to the decisions of the Lard Committee. Mr. Orr, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Thorp, strenuously urged upon the committee that the case should be sent by them before the Board of Managers of the Exchange for discipline. He denied that there had been any corner, or that Mr. Thorp had been concerned in any "washed" sales. He called several witnesses to state the price of lard on Oct. 30. Mr. Perry, in answer, delivered a long speech, in which he reminded the committee that upon a previous occasion, while they had decided that technically the cases should go before the Lard Committee, still, in view of their importance, they recommended that they should be referred to the Arbitration Committee. Subsequently, he said, the Board of Managers had sent them to the Lard Committee. The shorts had refused to recognize that committee's jurisdiction, and in their absence the committee had fixed a price. Yet testimony had been given before it to prove that Messrs. Fuller, McIlvaine, and Thorp had made fictitious sales of over a thousand tierces of lard during the last week of October. A Mr. Lewis had also been summoned before it to answer in regard to a certain transaction he had been engaged in, but had refused. The committee also ignored many of the contracts of C. W. Ellis, on the ground that they were fictitious. Mr. Lewis' refusal to appear showed the justice of the "shorts'" grounds of complaint that the committee were unable to compel the attendance of witnesses. The "shorts" acknowledged that they had broken the contracts, because all the lard in the market being in the hands of one party, they could not get any. The statement that they never intended to pay was false. They were ready and able to pay anything fair. They had put up margins greatly in excess of the market price. After a thorough examination by the Arbitration Committee of the charge that lard had been washed up three cents per pound, they would be ready to abide by that committee's decision and pay whatever penalty might be inflicted. The wording of the contracts meant only that the decision of the Lard Committee should be final in matters arising under the nine rules of the trade. This case was not any dispute under the contract. It was a matter of damages for breach of contract, and neither the Lard Committee nor any other trade committee had any power in the premises. The last clause of the contract expressly stated that they were made subject to the rules of the Produce Exchange. Sections 36, 37, and 38 of these rules relate to breach of contract. The last clause of the last rule says that disputes as to the market price of an article shall be settled finally by arbitration. This was recognized by the bulls when they summoned the shorts before the committee. It was, moreover, important to lay down a rule for the settlement of an article which is all held by one party. As to there being no corner, the answer was that all the lard in New-York was in the hands of the complainants, and they took advantage of this to force the price up three cents. The price on the contracts was 14 cents. The shorts claim that the legitimate value of lard during the last week of October was 13½ cents. The price on Wednesday was 12⅝ cents. The bulls would therefore have been $30,000 poorer than they are to-day had the shorts delivered to them their 7,000 tierces. Although there is no law of the Exchange governing these matters, the spirit which governs its dealings recognizes that the shorts have the same rights as the longs, viz., that settlements shall be made on the basis of legitimate value. The Lard Committee has no power to make a decision which shall give a person a legal claim. The bulls were afraid to go before the Arbitration Committee, because their whole claim would be shown to be a fraud. Rule No. 41 of the Exchange makes the penalty of washed sales expulsion.

Mr. Cook and Mr. Post said that they were willing to abide by any decision the committee might arrive at in Mr. Perry's case, basing their defense upon the same grounds as he had based his. Messrs. W. F. Brush and Herbert Taylor, of the Lard Committee, testified that their decision had been given in the belief that sixteen and one-sixteenth cents was a fair price for lard on Oct. 30, according to the evidence laid before them, and without taking into consideration any washed sales that they thought to be washed. Mr. Orr made another speech on his side, and the committee decided that being unable to induce the disputants to refer the matter to the Arbitration Committee, they would be compelled to send it back to the Board of Managers.

C. W. Ellis & Co. notified the Stock Exchange yesterday of their suspension. They have, however, no outstanding stock contracts.

OFFENDING STOCK BROKERS PUNISHED.

The Stock Exchange had a special meeting yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock to listen to the report of the Governing Committee on the cases of brokers charged with a violation of the commission regulations and other matters. The committee reported that Messrs. D. E. Haviland and S. D. Carr had been adjudged guilty and had been suspended for six months. Both of these gentlemen have hitherto stood well in the board. The committee also reported that Mr. S. N. Salomon had been expelled for violating article 20 of the constitution, which reads as follows:

"Should any member be guilty of obvious fraud, of which the Governing Committee shall be the judge, he shall on conviction by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said committee present be expelled, and his membership shall escheat to the Exchange, subject, however, to the provisions of article 14 of the constitution as regards claims of members of the Exchange who are creditors of such persons."

Notice was given that a resolution had been adopted by the Governing Committee requiring members to notify the board, and also publish in the newspapers, the formation of new partnerships, or any change in or dissolution of existing firms. Mr. Lewis E. Harker was elected a new member, and Messrs. John H. Colquitt and W. L. Corning were restored to membership.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

Following are additional results of the official canvass of the vote of the State by counties at the late election:

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	5138	4342	69
Controller	5157	4327	69
Treasurer	5153	4319	70
Attorney General	5131	4343	70
Engineer and Surveyor	5133	4337	70
Canal Commissioner	5132	4343	69
Inspector of Prisons	4570	4900	61
Senator	5057	4375	..
Assembly, First District	2300	2202	30
Assembly, Second District	2771	2160	20

CLINTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4172	3782	41
Controller	4194	3761	40
Treasurer	4159	3788	42
Attorney General	4170	3784	43
Engineer and Surveyor	4171	3783	42
Canal Commissioner	4167	3788	42
Inspector of Prisons	4130	3810	37
Senator	3880	4083	6
Assembly	4271	3679	6

ORLEANS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2874	2060	226
Controller	2876	2063	228
Treasurer	2873	2065	229
Attorney General	2890	2051	226
Engineer and Surveyor	2861	2077	230
Canal Commissioner	2863	2074	230
Inspector of Prisons	2875	2073	219
Senator	2943	1783	....
Assembly	2781	2115	297

SARATOGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	6033	4731	117
Controller	6046	4712	116
Treasurer	6052	4714	118
Attorney General	6053	4714	117
Engineer and Surveyor	6033	4738	118
Canal Commissioner	6031	4742	117
Inspector of Prisons	6049	4720	110
Senator	6034	4690	....
Assembly, First District	3006	2405	58
Assembly, Second District	2949	2372	23

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	7295	6909	621
Controller	7336	6873	618
Treasurer	7308	6893	630
Attorney General	7274	6923	629
Engineer and Surveyor	7295	6904	631
Canal Commissioner	7295	6902	630
Inspector of Prisons	7313	6884	622
Senator	8514	5724	551
Assembly, First District	3839	3035	319
Assembly, Second District	3845	3326	292

TOMPKINS COUNTY

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	3804	3432	243
Controller	3718	3547	246
Treasurer	3692	3523	250
Attorney General	3693	3527	250
Engineer and Surveyor	3768	3428	236
Canal Commissioner	3697	3529	247
Inspector of Prisons	3697	3522	238
Senator	3709	3629	....
Assembly	3392	3830	226

MONROE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	11175	8885	247
Controller	11147	8889	249
Attorney General	11525	8606	220
Engineer and Surveyor	11183	8947	245
Canal Commissioner	11130	9015	244
Inspector of Prisons	11115	9014	188
Senator	10801	9247	191
Assembly, First District	2504	1905	52
Assembly, Second District	6474	4142	52
Assembly, Third District	2569	2233	107

MADISON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	5130	3928
Controller	5165	3902
Treasurer	5118	3934
Attorney General	5098	3957
Engineer and Surveyor	5116	3936
Canal Commissioner	5049	3985
Inspector of Prisons	5088	3951
Senator	5092	3908
Assembly, First District	2599	1473
Assembly, Second District	2501	2451

PLANS FOR A YEAR'S MISSION WORK.

THE METHODIST APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HOME FIELD—POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT PREVAILING.

The morning session of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church was called to order at 9:30 o'clock yesterday at the Missionary Rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Columbus, Ohio. The committee begun where it left off the day before, in the work of fixing the amount of money to be appropriated to the maintenance of the missionary work in the different conferences embraced in the domestic missionary field. The policy of retrenchment prevailed to a great extent in fixing the amount of these appropriations, and in almost every instance there was a marked reduction in the amount granted, as compared with last year. In some instances the Southern representatives succeeded in gaining the consent of the committee to allow the appropriation to remain the same as last year. When the Louisiana Conference was reached quite a spirited debate ensued, which was participated in by Bishop Foster, of St. Louis; Bishop Janes, of New-York; Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, and others. Bishop Foster argued that $80,000 might be spent there with profit, if properly spent. The trouble in his mind was that the Methodist Church was not spending the $8,000 as it ought to be spent. The ministry furnished them was wholly inadequate to the needs of the people and the work. There was plenty of religion, and plenty of religious zeal, but there was not enough moral feeling and exalted piety and education among them, and he thought it was high time for the Church to wake up to its whole duty, and to establish and maintain schools among the colored people of the South, and build up an educated ministry among them. Bishop Janes argued that both statesmanship and piety demanded of this committee that not one cent be withheld from the Louisiana Conference that could possibly be spared for it. The ministry furnished these churches was ahead of the people, and it was impossible to do better at present. It was not possible to wait for the education of ministers for that work; there was not time. A year down there was worth a decade up here. These people were really the most fortunate people in the world, and if we had personally been through the same experience they had we should think so, too. He felt very tenderly toward them, and he should never desert them so long as he lived. There would be no brighter star in the crown of the Methodist Church than that which she shall receive for her noble work among the colored people of the South. The appropriation was finally fixed at $7,500. When the Nevada Conference was reached a strong appeal was made by Rev. Otis Gibson, of San Francisco, on account of the destruction of the church for the third time in the recent fire at Virginia City. Bishop Peck, of San Francisco, supported the appeal for an increase in the appropriation, and the result of the discussion was that the amount was raised from $3,000 to $3,500. The appropriation to the Newark Conference was reduced from $1,200 to $1,000, Rev. Samuel Godfrey, of Indiana, arguing in opposition to giving any money to wealthy conferences, like the one under consideration, on the ground that the churches composing them would do better if they were compelled to rely upon their own resources. In consequence of the absence of Rev. Mr. Van Cleeve, who represents the Conferences of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, the appropriations to those conferences were passed over for the present. In the course of the discussion on the amount to be appropriated to the South Carolina Conference, the same arguments were advanced as in the case of Louisiana, with the difference that it was stated that the South Carolina Conference was the most important of any of those located in the South; that it was the wealthiest of any of them, and doing the most work. On motion of Bishop Janes the appropriation was fixed at $7,500, against $8,000 last year.

A PAIR OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.

John Burns, alias Leroy, alias "Pigsey," and Michael Quinn, alias "Shang Mike," two well-known burglars, have been arrested by Capt. Charles McDonnell and Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, for burglary. It appears that on Tuesday evening the apartments of Daniel Lyons, on the second floor of No. 179 Prince street, were forcibly entered by burglars, who packed up about $300 worth of clothing ready for removal. Before they could escape with their booty they were surprised by Mr. Lyons' entrance, whereupon they escaped. Subsequently Mr. Lyons, who missed four shirts and a silver-mounted pistol, gave information to Capt. McDonnell of what had transpired, together with a description of the burglars. Aided by this description, Capt. McDonnell arrested the two men, who were fully identified. He also arrested Joseph Reed, alias "Huffy Joe," a "pal" of the other prisoners, but as he was not identified he was discharged. Burns was released from the State Prison at Sing Sing about one year ago. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He is also charged with having about six or seven months ago shot a man in a saloon at the corner of South Fifth avenue and West Third street and robbed him of $200 in gold coin. Quinn was discharged from State Prison about fifteen months ago. The prisoners were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court and committed for trial.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CANVASSERS AT WORK.

THE COLEMAN PROTEST DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE POLICE JUSTICES—THE DUTIES OF THE BOARD MERELY MINISTERIAL.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall, yesterday morning at 11:15 o'clock, Supervisor Gilon in the chair. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Mr. Sheridan, was on hand half an hour earlier, but happily his services were not required. After the board had been called to order the Chairman stated that the report of the Committee on Protests was the first business before the board, whereupon Supervisor Lewis handed up the written opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which was read by the clerk. Following is a copy:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.

To the Committee on Protests, Board of County Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request for an opinion on the protest of Hugh Coleman, Esq., against the counting or declaration of any votes, by the Board of County Canvassers, cast for Judges of the Marine Court at the recent election. The substance of the protest is that there is no provision of law for the election this year of two Justices of the Marine Court. Reference is made in the protest to the act of 1852, chapter 389, which made the office of Justice of the Marine Court elective and provided for the election, from time to time, and for the filling of vacancies occurring in those three judgeships. Reference is then made to chapter 582 of the laws of 1870, by which the number of Judges of the Marine Court was increased to six, the term of office was made six years, and the election of the three additional Justices was fixed for the third Tuesday of May, 1870, but no provision was made for the election or appointment of their successors.

With regard to the very serious questions raised by this communication, I have to say that it is not in my judgment pertinent for you to consider them at this time. The duty of the Board of County Canvassers at the present stage, at least, of their proceedings, is ministerial and not judicial. That duty consists in the counting of the ballots which have been deposited. This opinion is supported by a number of judicial decisions in this and other States, and I cannot do better than to quote the authority of Judge Harris in a case analogous to the one raised by this protest: "All that is now required is that the Common Council shall canvass the returns and determine and declare the result. This, too, is a ministerial act. The Common Council are judges of nothing; they are not at liberty to receive evidence of anything outside of the returns themselves. Their duty consists in a simple matter of arithmetic."

It is, therefore, my opinion that your official responsibility at this stage of the proceedings does not extend to the decision of any questions such as are raised by the protest of Mr. Coleman, which has been referred to me.

Then the canvass shall have been completed, and the board, acting under the authority conferred upon them by the Revised Statutes, shall proceed to determine what person or persons have been "duly elected" to the various offices, the question may more properly be raised; and before that time I will give the question further attention, and suggest such considerations as shall seem to me to determine the functions of your board.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

At the conclusion of the reading the Chairman announced that the intention of the resolution adopted on Wednesday had been carried out, and the board would proceed with the canvass. Mr. W. B. Wolf, counsel for the voters in favor of electing all Aldermen at large as was done previous to last year, interrupted with a verbal request that the names of the candidates for Aldermen should be called, instead of using the word "scattering." Supervisor Billings did not think protests could be entertained unless in writing. His opinion was confirmed by the Chair, and the canvass proceeded, with frequent interruptions, caused by the incomplete state of the returns. The canvass of the First Assembly District was completed about noon. The result of the vote for Civil Justice was 2,521 for Callahan and 2,453 for Quinn, giving the former a majority of 68 votes. The vote for Senator stood 2,514 for Fox against 2,674 for Morrissey, forming a majority of 160 votes for the latter. The vote for Member of the Assembly was 3,763 for Muller and 1,342 for Madigan, majority of 2,421 for Muller. The other sections were incomplete in many election districts and rendered it necessary to send for a small army of inspectors. The Second Assembly District was completed with greater dispatch than the First, and was finished at 2:30 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 3 P. M. In this district the vote for Member of Assembly stood 2,426 for Murphy, 1,959 for Kirk—majority for Murphy, 467. The Senatorial vote stood 2,325 for Morrissey, 1,808 for Fox—majority for Morrissey, 517. The only protest received during the day was the following:

To the Honorable the Board of New-York County Canvassers:

The undersigned respectfully protest against the canvassing or counting of any ballots bearing the name "Timothy J. Campbell" for Civil Justice of the Fifth Judicial District, upon the ground that the said Campbell had not at the time he was voted for for said office been admitted to the Bar, as provided by law, as attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

PH. BOHNER, No. 19 Pike street.
MARTIN GROSSMAN, No. 99 Attorney street.

The Chairman referred it to the Committee on Protests, who after a short deliberation rendered the following decision:

The Committee on Protests, to whom was referred the protest of Ph. Bohner and Martin Grossman against counting the vote given for Timothy J. Campbell, respectfully report that under the decision given by the Counsel to the Corporation, in the matter of the protest against counting the vote for Justice of the Marine Court, the duty of this board is "ministerial and not judicial," the vote for Timothy J. Campbell should therefore be canvassed.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
JOHN REILLY,
S. W. SIMONSON,
Committee on Protest, Board County Canvassers.

In the Fourth Assembly District, Twenty-first Election District, Morrissey and Fox tied upon the vote of 127. The vote in this district stood 3,539 for Morrissey, and 2,554 for Fox. Majority for Morrissey, 985. At the conclusion of the canvass of that district, the meeting was adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF MINGIE ROANE.

THE SERVICES CONDUCTED AS PRIVATELY AS POSSIBLE—LARGE NUMBERS OF FRIENDS PRESENT.

The funeral services over the remains of Elizabeth G. Roane, the unfortunate young woman who committed suicide on Tuesday night by shooting herself with her lover's revolver, in their rooms at No. 180 Fifth avenue, were conducted at an undertaker's establishment in Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. The object of choosing the place was undoubtedly to secure as strict privacy as possible, for the rooms in which she had lived were in a very public place, and there were hosts of her friends who were as anxious to attend her funeral as Mr. Whitney was to avoid their presence. Early in the day the intelligence of the locality had spread, and great numbers of anxious inquirers, mostly women, questioned the undertaker about the time of the services. He, however, acting under strict orders, gave definite information to no one, and only Mr. Whitney's friends were admitted to the rooms where the corpse lay. In the afternoon the street was lined with curious lookers-on, among whom were many evidently mourners, who had drawn up in elegant coaches, and whose dress indicated luxury and extravagance. About 3 o'clock the services were begun. The body lay in an elegant and costly casket, heavily trimmed with silver, and bearing a silver plate with the inscription: "Mingie Roane, died Nov. 9, 1875, aged twenty-one years." Around the room were arranged so many floral tributes, columns, crosses, cushions, anchors, &c., that when they were taken away they filled three carriages. The coffin was also covered, and the face of the dead surrounded with flowers. The cards accompanying the flowers sent in bore many female names, and many of the names of Mr. Thos. Whitney's friends. Mr. Whitney, his father, and perhaps a dozen friends made up the party of mourners. Rev. Dr. N. W. Conkling, Pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. After reading the Scriptures he made a brief address, dwelling chiefly on the terrible lesson conveyed by death and the warning that should be conveyed by so sudden a death to those who survived. A touching prayer concluded the brief ceremonies, and the funeral cortége slowly wended its way to Green-Wood Cemetery. A dispatch announcing her sad fate was sent to her relatives immediately after her death, but up to last night no answer had been received.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting yesterday at the Colonnade Hotel in Philadelphia. Hon. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members from different parts of the Union, and much enthusiasm evinced in consequence of the important victories of the Republican Party in the various States. The business transacted was of a private character, and the committee adjourned to meet at the annual session of the National Council, to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th day of January. Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring economy in public affairs, a protective tariff, hard money, and, as one of the most important issues of the day a strict devotion to the common-school system. An order was made directing all the State Councils to meet forthwith, and prepare for active work on the basis of the foregoing platform. In accordance with this order, the State Executive Committee of the Union League of America, for the State of New-York, will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City, on Wednesday next, at noon.

WANDERINGS OF A RUNAWAY SAILOR BOY.

Henry Barr, Jr., aged sixteen, whose parents reside in Scott street, New-Brunswick, N. J., has returned home after an absence of fifteen months. He and another boy about the same age, ran away from home and sailed to Liverpool on one of the White Star steamers. Thence Barr went to Rio Janeiro, came back to Liverpool again, and then sailed for Calao, Peru. He returned to Liverpool again, and then came to New-York in a sailing vessel, which he deserted on reaching port, and made his way home, penniless and so pale and emaciated from exposure and privation that his mother did not recognize him for some time. His companion has gone on a voyage to Africa.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S DEFENSE.

THE MATRON OF THE FLATBUSH INSANE ASYLUM DENIES THE CHARGES AGAINST HER—TESTIMONY OF FORMER PATIENTS.

Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Charities, resumed yesterday afternoon the investigation into the alleged abuses in the Kings County Insane Asylum. The inquiry was conducted at No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn, and there were present the members of the committee appointed by the Mayor, the Commissioners of Charities for Kings County, and several ladies of the State Local Visiting Committee. Daniel Riling, who was a patient in the Flatbush institution last May, testified that on the first day of his arrival there he was excited, and one of the keepers placed a tight jacket on him and kept him in that position until morning. The keeper ordered him to get out of bed, and in doing so he slipped and fell, when they kicked and beat him severely. They wanted him to go to breakfast, and having refused, they continued to beat him. When he went to the institution he was not examined by a physician, nor was his person searched. He sometimes saw the attendants strike the patients across the legs with a broomstick. He was arrested by the Police in his own house, on some charge made by the neighbors, and was examined at the Sixth Precinct Station-house before being conveyed to the asylum.

Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Matron of the institution, was next examined. She said that she had been in office three years and a half, and had had no previous experience of lunatic asylums; she visited the wards nearly every day, and got acquainted with the patients and listened to their complaints; she never knew an attendant to abuse a patient at her side of the house, and she had no knowledge of persons having keys which would open the way to all parts of the house; Dr. McDonald never made any complaints to her, nor did he complain of the patients having been worked too much; she never gave the patients any extra sewing to do on her own private account. It was customary with her predecessor to allow the patients to do private sewing, but she herself never gave them any; she never knew or heard of a female patient being insulted by any of the male keepers or other persons, except on the occasion when the charge was made against a Mr. Corr, and when she heard of that charge she did not believe it; none of the female nurses sat up during the whole night, but they got up whenever they were called; she never knew the provisions to be short except on one occasion; she was not consulted by the cook regarding the manner of cooking and serving the food, and she rarely visited the "County" kitchen, as she considered it no part of her duty to do so; she frequently meets the physicians in the wards and they consult with her regarding the patients; she had reason to complain of Dr. McDonald's conduct in permitting the laundress to leave the institution without first consulting her, and when she spoke to Dr. McDonald about it he said that she herself could not leave the house without his permission; she said that Dr. McDonald treated her disrespectfully at a dinner table without any cause on her part; there was extra diet given occasionally to weak patients; she could not say why Dr. McDonald left the institution; she had her own private opinion on the subject, but she did not care to give it; she never exhibited patients to the gaze of visitors, and she never spoke unkindly to the patients. In conclusion, she said she felt herself bound to obey the orders of the Medical Superintendent.

James F. Scott, the steward of the asylum, testified regarding the food furnished to patients.

Dr. Atwood, first assistant physician of the institution, testified that he had charge of the female side of the institution. He was speaking of the cost of supporting the institution when Dr. Ordronaux interrupted, saying that the average weekly cost of a patient in the Flatbush Asylum was $2 28, while it was only $1 46 on Blackwell's Island, and $1 83 on Ward's Island. The witness said that the nurses employed at Flatbush were, as a rule, inexperienced and too young, especially the women; nurses for the insane should possess a higher grade of intelligence than the nurses in ordinary hospitals; he said that the Matron was uniformly kind to the patients; he only knew of one instance to the contrary; he never knew Dr. Blanchard, the Superintendent, to treat the ladies of the Visiting Committee with disrespect, but he certainly did not treat them very cordially; he considered the visits of the ladies' association productive of much good; the Matron, however, thought that the ladies were meddlesome, and that their visits should not be encouraged; he had seen attendants under the influence of liquor, but if they came in quietly and made no disturbance the offense was generally overlooked, but if they were disorderly they were discharged.

Dr. Ordronaux spoke highly of the work performed by the ladies of the State Local Visiting Committee, and said that the greatest care was made by the State Board in their selection.

The inquiry was then adjourned to this afternoon.

AN AUDIENCE OF LUNATICS.

An entertainment was given last evening to the patients of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, by Mr. Dorrington and others connected with Wallack's Theatre. The following programme was artistically rendered, and the performance was highly appreciated by 400 of the 1,200 patients, who are now under treatment at the asylum: Overture, piano, Miss J. Hogan; duet, "The Moon Has Raised Her Lamp," Messrs. Hogan and Danvers; original poem, "Song of the Street," Mr. F. Dorrington; tenor song, "Killarney," Mr. J. Clare; recitation, "Playing Grandmother," Miss Alice Dorrington; song, "Come Back to Erin," Miss Julia Hogan; sketch, "It's Handy to Have it in the House," Mr. and Mrs. Dorrington; overture, piano, Mr. J. Danvers; comic song, Mr. F. Dorrington; tenor song, "Beloved Eye," Mr. J. Clare; basso song, "The Vagabond," Mr. J. Hogan; shadow pantomime. The performance was given at the Amusement Hall, which was opened last week, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by an entertainment made up of songs and recitations, and given by Mr. Foster and his friends. It is expected that similar entertainments will be given each week during the Winter months. A stage with appropriate scenery has been fitted up under the direction of Mr. Dorrington. The drop curtain was presented by Matt Morgan.

POOLS ON THE CALIFORNIA FOUR-MILE RACE.

Considerable interest is being manifested in this City concerning the four-mile-heat race to be run in California to-morrow afternoon. The race is for a purse of $30,000 in gold, and the contest will take place on the track of the Bay District Fair Ground Association, near San Francisco. There are nine entries, including Springbok, Katie Pease, Wild Idle, Rutherford, and Grinstead, whose merits are well known on the Eastern coast. The others are Revenue, Jr., aged, by Revenue, out of Nannie Harper, she by Glencoe; Fanny Hall, 4 years, by Norfolk, out of Miami, she by Belmont; Hock Hocking, 5 years, by Ringmaster, out of Young Fashion, and Chance, 3 years, by Venture, out of Annette, she by Lexington. Of the lot, Revenue carries the top weight of 114 pounds, the others being weighted as follows: Wild Idle, Springbok, and Hock Hocking, each 110 pounds; Katie Pease, 107 pounds; Grinstead and Rutherford, 104 pounds; Fanny Hall, 101, and Chance, 90 pounds. Among the jockeys who have gone out from the East are Evans, Barbee, Donahue, Lakeland, and Hennessey. It is reported that all the horses are doing well, and that the race is sure to be a hotly contested one. Out in San Francisco Springbok and Rutherford alternate as favorites for the race, with Wild Idle selling a good third, the others constituting a field. In this City the betting is quite spirited. Following are the averages of the pools sold last evening:

Springbok	$220	$200	$150	$200
Rutherford	200	160	100	155
Katie Pease	74	78	55	75
Grinstead	66	70	50	75
Wild Idle	80	64	45	60
Hock Hocking Revenue, Jr. Chance Fanny Hall	62	52	35	50

TACTICS OF DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday the Clerk of the Board was directed to add eight cents to each $100 to the New-Lots taxation for the purpose of reorganizing the Fire Department. Supervisor Bergen moved that the report of the Committee on General Taxes be adopted. Supervisor Howell objected. He said that the Republicans would be in power next year, and for that reason he did not care what reductions were made. He thought that the Republicans should be held responsible for the expenditures, and that the amounts asked for should be reduced to the lowest possible figure. The item of $95,000 for salaries of Charity Commissioners and their employes was, on motion of Supervisor Howell, reduced to $85,000. The item of $25,000 for salaries of Court-house officials was reduced $5,000, and $5,000 was also taken from the item of $60,000 placed in the budget for the Sheriff's expenses and the expenses of the Jail. The $15,000 taken from the salary and other items was inserted in the budget to complete the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The budget, as a whole, amounting to $1,250,000, was then adopted. The board, after refusing to increase the assessed valuation of property in the county towns, adjourned.

CANAL FRAUD REVELATIONS

THE CHEMUNG VALLEY CASES.

THE INVESTIGATION YESTERDAY—HOW D. B. HILL, OF ELMIRA, PROFITED BY A FRESHET—IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Joint Legislative Canal Investigating Committee reassembled this morning and called Mr. Locke, one of the claimants in the Chemung case, to the stand. He testified that nothing was done in the matter of the overflow of the Chemung Canal for a long time after the freshet; then a meeting was held, at which it was agreed to allow lawyers Hill and Smith one-third of the amount secured; he understood it would be necessary to secure the passage of a special act by the Legislature before anything could be obtained; he had paid the lawyers $1,500 extra, above and beyond the one-third, but he never could understand for what reason.

The following letter shows his account with Messrs. Hill & Smith:

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1873.

To James S. Locke, Esq.:

The following is a statement of your canal matter in our hands: Amount of award and interest, $11,443 65; our fees, as agreed to, $3,815 22; balance at the time of award, less interest, $7,630 43; our charges for services since the award, consisting of many items, total, $1,500; balance due you, $6,130 43, for which please find my check to your order, in full, inclosed. I hear you have been saying hard things. Here I send you over $6,000, not one cent of which would you ever have gotten but for Mr. Hill and myself. We have done all that has been done, and instead of speaking bitter words, wholly unjustifiable, I should have thought Jim Locke would have been thankful to us.

Truly yours, G. L. SMITH

Witness was examined in detail as to the expenses and losses he suffered from the flood, and he insisted that his charges were inside the reality. He said he lumped many of the items, but he was sure his estimates were less than the quantities; he put in six tons of iron spikes, &c., that he had to estimate; he had that quantity the day before the freshet. The land was carried away and the iron with it; it was a singular thing that not one of those spikes was ever found anywhere after the freshet; there were two tons of spikes and four tons of iron carried away in some manner; he could not say exactly where it was stored or of whom he bought it.

Mr. Smith—Twelve acres of land were carried away; do you think it was worth $30 per acre?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I would not have sold it for that.

Mr. Smith—Do you mean to say there is a net profit of $30 per acre?

Witness—On my land there is.

Mr. Smith—Why, at that rate a man with 100 acres could make $3,000 per year; do you mean to say that can be done?

Witness—On my land it could be done.

Mr. Smith—Were there any inquiries made, when before the Appraisers, as to these quantities and prices—any surveys?

Witness—No, Sir; none.

Mr. Smith—Your statements were taken as facts?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—Did you ever have a freshet before?

Witness—Yes, Sir; but never so much.

Mr. Smith—I simply ask you if you ever had a freshet before and had your land damaged?

Witness—Yes, Sir; but never—

Mr. Smith—Never mind making comparisons.

Witness—Well, we have had freshets before this, and had damages. Witness said the breaking of the Summit dam would not cause the flood; that it was caused by cutting out the waste weir, near the first lock.

Mr. Smith—Then you knew this cause, and in all this twelve years you did not know you had a claim for your damage?

Witness—I had thought of it, but can't tell why I did not make a claim. The witness was then examined by Senator Cole as to the value of the corn, materials, land, &c., and the witness acknowledged that he secured more in the award than he paid for the whole property.

HOW THE STATE WAS SWINDLED.

Norman Crofut sworn: Have known the section of country alluded to for over fifty years; I know all the lands in question; besides those who presented claims to the State there were as many more who were damaged by the freshet who did not make any claim; at the time the freshet occurred the supposition was that it was independent of the canal; the canal had been built in 1832, but had never been broken through before; the freshet in question was an unusual one, independent of the canal; the bridges generally were washed away at points far removed from the canal; from my knowledge of the streams and of the country, I should say the freshet was increased somewhat by reason of the canal; heard Mr. Locke's testimony; think he got pretty high damages; the water may have run over all his land, but I do not think more than three acres were destroyed; Mr. Locke's claim for fences was too high; we do not build very good fences along streams, since they are liable to be washed away every year; I know of the combination got up to collect damages from the State; I went to Elmira and saw Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hill; spoke to Mr. Hill about what was proposed; he said if I would do as the rest did he would see what he could do for me in regard to my damage; asked him what were the terms; he said he was to have one-third of whatever was recovered; he said that Weber was going to run for the Legislature, and that I must vote for him, as he was to assist in getting the bill for relief through; I said I could not vote for him, since he was a Republican and I a Democrat; he said that Weber, Armstrong, and others were going to get the bill through; Smith said besides that he could get a large claim through better than a small one, and so I was to make the claim as large as I could; I know the Sleeper property, and I think $1,000 would have made him good; heard the claims for fences read yesterday; they were all too high; the logs which Botsford put in at $15 per thousand were not worth more than $4; Botsford's mill was practically played out before the freshet; Botsford puts in a claim for $100 for damages resulting from the stoppage of his mill, but I don't think he was damaged any by the stoppage; Samuel N. Coe told me that he had informed Mr. Smith, at Elmira, that his damages would amount to $50 or $100, and that he got $500; I think that both Coe and Costor got more damages than their entire property was worth; knew Howell's property; think his claim of $500 for docking washed away was much too high; $100 was about the right figure; Isaac Kelly's place cost him $250, which was more than it was worth; Kelly got $329 damages; Kingsbury couldn't have sold his house for $200; Kingsbury got $1 000 for damage to his house; Meeker's damages did not exceed $50, and his place was worth about $450; Meeker got $450 damages; the award to Plumb was excessive; the allowance of $1,700 should have been about $300; think that his whole place never cost him more than $1,700; I have heard the amounts allowed by the appraisers in these cases, some $85,000 in all; I don't think all the territory covered by the claims would sell for that amount; I also think that the freshet would have occurred independent of the canal; I have no interest in this matter, and only came here because of a subpœna issued compelling my attendance.

To Senator Cole—I heard the last witness testify; I think his corn, at the time mentioned, was worth about six dollars per acre.

George Frost sworn: I reside at Millport; I think the whole property covered by the claims for damages would not bring as much as the total amount awarded; heard the last witness testify; we had had a heavy fall of rain after two or three dams had broken away; a sufficient volume of water had gathered to sweep all before it; I think that independent of the canal there was sufficient water overflowing to cause the freshet; I had never seen the streams so swollen; I had been damaged, but did not think the State was liable; Mr. Smith, of Elmira, wanted me to go in with the other claimants, but I declined for the reasons given; the Coe property was offered to me at $300; he was allowed $717 50 damages; I think that Coe got more than double the value of his entire property; I think that the whole amount allowed by the appraisers—$85,000—would pay for all the property damaged; Mr. Brooks, one of the appraisers, is interested in two of the largest pieces of the property on which damages were allowed. A recess was here taken until 3:30 P. M.

THE ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

On reassembling, Nathaniel Devo was called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Peckham concerning the Oneida River improvement. He had acted in the matter of securing an award to Aaron P. Mogg for damage done by the breaking of a dam at Oak Orchard; he was to receive one-half the award and pay counsel and all other expenses; he employed D. P. Wood as counsel; witness took charge in that way of some fourteen claims growing out of the same matter; it took about two days for the hearing before the appraisers; I was employed because I had had some experience in getting awards; I had a claim of my own, and thus secured my experience; these claims aggregated about $21,000; as to the damage to Frenchman's Island, in Oneida Lake, caused, as alleged, by setting water back, witness said he could not say how much the damage amounted to; that was not among his claims, and he never examined that damage.

Mr. Peckham—Nearly $6,900 were awarded, and some people say the island was not worth over $1,500.

Witness—That is not the fact. I had no interest in that island, but I know that it was worth much more than that.

Mr. Peckham—Is it not a fact that many of these people who laid claim to damage lived above the rapids, and were not affected by the set-back of the water?

Witness—No, Sir; there was no claim of that character.

To Mr. Smith—D. P. Wood did not share in the awards; he was my lawyer, and I always settled with him at the conclusion of his services; no legislation was necessary in these cases.

To Mr. Smith—I never was engaged with Oney Sayles, nor with D. P. Wood, in the prosecution of claims; I never was engaged in the business of hunting up claims; never sought for any; never knew of any claim which was too high, though I did think the Frenchman's Island claim was pretty high, but that was explainable in the fact that the owners put a high estimate on their property; I never was in the habit of going before the Legislature for legislation, though I went there to get through two bills; one was passed and the other failed, as the Governor said he would not sign a special act of the kind, which was for the relief of Goodell; never found it necessary to do anything besides talk to members and get them to urge the bill forward; never have [illegible] or given a cent of money to members of the Legislature to get a bill through.

Mr. Smith—Mr. Devo, I don't know of anything else to ask you, but if you know of any improper appliances being used, either in the Legislature or before the appraisers, I wish you would tell of it here and now.

Witness—No, Sir; I know of nothing of the kind.

Witness then said, in justice to D. P. Wood he desired to say, on one occasion he requested him to go to Albany and do some lobby work, and he peremptorily refused. Mr. Wood had nothing to do with the claim referred to in this examination; nothing at all.

Martin Cooney, salt-maker, of Syracuse, was called and sworn, and was examined as to the damage caused by the enlarging of the Oswego Canal. The banks of the canal were raised to increase the depth; the water filtered through the banks and destroyed the adjoining salt blocks; the work was poorly done; I had a claim, and it was made by actual measurement by the present State Engineer; I do not know how the others were reached; D. P. Wood prosecuted my claim; I employed him because he was my lawyer; my award was $8,475, and I paid Wood one-half; my award was less than my damage.

Andrew W. Mason sworn and examined as to the same matter: Said he had a claim for damages; the statement of the preceding witness is correct; the bank of the canal was puddled so as to keep the water in; my claim was for $2,808; could not tell how we got at the amount of damage; Wood told me not to make it one cent more than it actually was; my bargain with Wood was to give him half the allowance; it did not make me good. The committee then adjourned.

NOTE.—The witness Sleeper, in his testimony yesterday, did not say that Mr. Hill was a member of the Legislature at the time, but that he was since a member of the Assembly.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN PENNSYLVANIA

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 11.—A disease similar to the epizootic, which has been killing off cattle in several counties bordering on the Delaware River, on the Pennsylvania side, is rapidly abating, but few cases being now reported.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

ALLEN—DE MUND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, ABRAM ALLEN, Jr., to MARIA M., daughter of the late James H. De Mund, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

DAY—McMULLEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles Little, D. D., THOMAS DAY to EVA, youngest daughter of Thomas McMullen, Esq. No cards.

HAZARD—BARNES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, CHARLES HAZARD to MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Barnes, all of Brooklyn.

LIGHTHIPE—HOLWILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875, by Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, WILLIAM I. LIGHTHIPE to LYDIA S. HOLWILL.

LORING—HOPKINS.—At Saugerties, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Sandford H. Cobb, assisted by Rev. John B. Thompson, CHARLES G. LORING, of Boston, Mass., to MARY JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of John Hopkins, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

SWAN—WEED.—In Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. William Swan, OTIS D. SWAN, of New-York City, and SARAH L., daughter of Eliphalet Weed, Esq., deceased, and adopted daughter of Rev. Benjamin L. Swan.

WATSON—PRINGLE.—JOHN P. WATSON, of New-York, to LAURA PRINGLE, of Gravesend, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Howland, on Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

DIED.

BACON.—At Astoria, Long Island, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward C. Graham, SARAH, widow of the late Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at New-Haven.

BROWN.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875, Mrs. CORNELIA L. BROWN, daughter of the late John C. Bergen, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Flatbush, on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CULVER.—Oct. 21, 1875, on board of the steam-ship Russia, at sea, of apoplexy, ISAAC B. CULVER, aged 47 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Lafayette Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

CHILDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, HAROLD HOWARD, only child of Childe Harold and Lizzie Howard Childs, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 422 West 34th st., on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday morning, 10th inst., JANE BARRY, youngest daughter of Clarissa and H. Davis, Jr., aged 3 years, 6 months, and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—In Kent, Ohio, at the residence of her son, Edward L. Day, on the evening of the 9th inst., Mrs. LUCRETIA LYMAN DAY, widow of the late Caleb Day, Esq., in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Catskill.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, 1875, FRANKLIN MUMFORD DUNSCOMB, youngest son of J. M. and S. E. Dunscomb, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 450 Sackett st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

EVERETT.—At Orange, N. J., on 11th inst., ISAAC J. EVERETT, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to be given hereafter.

FULLER.—At Boonton, N. J., Thursday morning, Nov. 11, MARY, widow of Dudley B. Fuller, and daughter of the late Luman Reed.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, in this City, Broadway, corner of 10th st., at 9:30 A. M. Saturday, 13th inst.

HAYS.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, DAVID A. HAYS, counselor at law, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Nov. 9, Mrs. HELEN MARTENSE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Prince, at Flatbush, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MALLABY.—At Franklin, Essex County, N. J., Tuesday, the 10th inst., THEODORE BLEECKER, son of Theodore, Jr., and Ida R. S. Mallaby, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Franklin, on Friday, 12th inst., on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from foot of Chambers st., Erie Railway, Stitt's Station.

SCHOTT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at Richmond, Va., SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON SCHOTT, aged 26 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, WILLIE, youngest son of Mary A. and Dr. J. Lewis Smith, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 227 West 49th st., on Friday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

TICE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 9th inst., ISAAC P. TICE, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, William's Bridge, on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, Long Island, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH R. WRIGHT, aged 78 years, 9 months, and 5 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church Sunday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 437 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 12, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOEHRT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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From the Troy Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES *goes on from victory to victory. Twice has it conquered in its great fights with the Tammany Ring—the victory in the late election being almost as important as the one gained over Tweed in 1871. But* THE TIMES *means to outstrip its rivals in the more congenial fields of literature, as well as in the merits of political discussion, and has entered into an arrangement with Robert Browning whereby it will begin on Sunday next the publication of the first part of a new poem from his pen, entitled "The Inn Album." The week-day issues of* THE TIMES *are marvels of newspaper enterprise—only excelled in point of literary excellence by the Sunday edition. The Sunday* TIMES *is without a rival anywhere.*

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Will probably be the best number of a daily journal ever printed in the world. It will contain the first part of

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THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The critics who have attempted to snuff out Joaquin Miller have miserably failed. He will not die as poor Keats did—wounded mortally by sharp and bitter criticism. * * * With all that is crude, there is still enough that is genuine left to make his place secure among modern poets. * * *

While "The Ship in the Desert" contains some of the best lines the author has ever written, we are not quite sure that it has not some of the worst.

BUT THE VEIN OF GOLD IS THERE, AND SO WE ARE CONTENT TO STRIKE A LITTLE BARREN PORPHYRY NOW AND THEN.

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It is a labor of love to write of this latest production of the most truly American poet to whom America has ever given birth. Joaquin Miller is a true son of the Great West, of which he loves to write. * * * There is a freshness and originality from beginning to end that is highly acceptable in these times of gross imitation and commonplaceness. * * *

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) Nov. 11, was one by R. V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold the premises known as Nos. 417, 419, and 421 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of First avenue, embracing a plot of land 75 by 98.9, with a three-story brick iron foundry, a two-story brick stable, and a frame building, for $17,600. The purchaser was S. A. Bunce. The property was first knocked down to Thomas Halsey for $19,000, but he declining to sign the terms of sale, it was resold with the result noted. Messrs. Muller & Son, at a Trustee's sale, offered at auction the two brown-stone-front stores and lots Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers street, south-west corner of Church street, but the bids received not being considered by the Trustees high enough, both were withdrawn. The sum of $41 500 was bid for the corner store. The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of two lots on West Eighty-fourth street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 15th inst. No other business was transacted.

By an inadvertence we neglected yesterday to note the sale on Wednesday by William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9x100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 188 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,150. The property was bought by John H. Bird, second mortgagee. The following corrections should also be made in the report: The church and plot on East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, were reported sold by James M. Miller at $15,700, whereas this bid was over and above a mortgage of $10,000, making the total price realized $25,700. The Brokaw house, No. 45 East Twenty-fifth street, was knocked down by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for $39,250, but not sold. The total sales of the day, therefore, were $231,728, instead of $255,828, as noted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the plot of land, 102.2 by 70, with one two-story brick and one two-story frame building thereon, located on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fourth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Root, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Cobb, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, two lots, together in size 50.5 by 75, on Sixth avenue, (as widened,) north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick iron foundry, 1 two-story brick stable, 1 frame building and plot, Nos. 417, 419, and 421 East 25th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st av., plot 75x98.9	$17,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Broadway, s. e. corner Bond st., 29x130; also, 38th st., n. s., 278.9 ft. w. of 5th av., 66.3x98.9; Ehrick Parmly and wife and others to Ehrick Parmly and others, Trustee	Partition Deed.
58th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; also, Murray st., s. s., 75x75; also, Park place, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Broadway, 37.6x73.6; also, Nos. 13 and 15 Park place; same and Trustees to Julia Billings	Partition Deed.
Broadway, e. s., 59.5 ft. s. of Maiden lane, 17.11x67.11; also, Broadway, Nos. 168, 170, and 172; also, 37th st., s. s., 196 ft. e. of 7th av., 14x92.4; also, 38th st., n. s. 335 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Mary M. Ward and others, Trustee, &c., to Ehrick Parmly	Partition Deed.
Broadway, Nos. 165 and 167; also n. w. corner of 2d av. and 12th st., 51.9x110; Ehrick Parmly and others, Trustees, to Mary M. Ward	Partition Deeds.
Waverley Place, w. s., 138.4 ft. n. of University place, 27.8¾x159.1, leasehold; Goold H. Redmond and other Executors, to Charles F. Fearing	25,000
Same property; Charles F. Fearing to Goold H. Redmond and others, Trustees	25,000
Rivington st., No. 26, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Chrystie st., 25x100; Heinrich S. Eipel and wife to Louis Groeling	30,500
59th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100.5; Mary P. Higgins to Dinah Cohan	15,000
Orchard st., w. s., 154.2 ft. s. of Hester st., 24.1x100; Edwin Goeller to John Gross	500
Orchard st., No. 29, same property; Anna Gross and husband to Edwin Goeller	29,700
10th av., s. w. corner 96th st., 167.10x201.8 to 95th st; Samuel Cohen and wife to Mary P. Higgins	75,000
Beekman st., Nos. 116, 114, 112, and 110, n. s., 33 ft. w. of Water st., 25x66.8; Walter B. Lawrence and wife to Burrall Hoffman	nom.
Beekman st., same property; Burrall Hoffman to Annie T. Lawrence	nom.
Mercer st., No. 73, w. s., 25x125; Amos R. Eno and wife to John C. Eno	49,007
Dey st., No. 53, 25x90; Amos R. Eno and wife to John C. Eno	29,460
137th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 12th av., 225x186.6½x232.6x128.1¾; also, 137th st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x199.6x25.10x193; also, 137th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x186.6½x25.10x193; Pauline Bucking and husband to John S. Jenness	35,000
118th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; James Wood and wife to John Cree	4,850
11th av., s. e. corner 84th st., 262.7 ft. to Boulevard, 149.1, thence to 11th av., thence 122.6; also Broadway, n. e. corner 43d st., 203.9 ft. to 44th st., 69.11½x91.9x51x91x85.6; Adeline L. Poillon to Cornelius Poillon	330,000
Broadway, e. s., 113.8 ft. s. of 57th st., 26.10x70; also 57th st., s. s., 166.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x110.7x25.3x114.3; also Broadway, e. s., 19.6 ft. s. of 57th st., 60.6x76.6x117.2x20.4x26.10x70x94.2; also 11th av., n. e. corner of 86th st., 201.4 ft. to 87th st., thence 329 ft. to Boulevard, thence 100.11x13.8x100.8x300; same to same	269,000
52d st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.0⅞x106.8x18.9x103.3; James Loonie and wife to Dennis Loonie	18,000
Union av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Glen av., 100x100, (half part of,) 23d Ward; Cornelius Williamson and wife to Alphonse L. Fauchire	nom.
Madison av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 27th st., 49.4x95; Philip Lyons, Executor, to Michael Coleman	32,500
127th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x99.11; William Gee and wife to George E. Clark	4,000
Clinton av., n. s., 575.4 ft. e. of 1st st., 50x200, to Willard av., 24th Ward; Conrad Schmidt and wife to Catharine Kunke	1,100
88th st., s. s., 147 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x97.6x20.10x100; William Shook and wife to Frederick Wilhelm Lenz	7,650
Fairmount, s. w. s., 200x142, 24th Ward; Charles J. Taylor to Terence Campbell	15,000
Gouverneur st., 20x56.4, 1-5th part of; also, Gouverneur st., n. e. corner of Monroe st., 52.3x161.5, irregular; also, Sheriff st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100; also, Grand st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Attorney st., 39x100; also, Broome st., s. s., 25x75; also, Avenue B, w. s., 28 ft. s. of 17th st., 23x95.6; also, 59th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x200 to 60th st.; also, 61st st., n. s. 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.4; also, Broadway, w. s., 52.0½ ft. s. of 56th st., 87.10¾x25x94.0⅝x23.9; also, 122d st., s. s., 130.11 ft. w. of 1st av., irregular; 116th st., s. w. corner of 5th av., 100x half block; also, 121st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., irregular; also, 120th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., irregular; Harriet B. Faitoute and husband to Hannah C. Faitoute	40,000
49th st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x100.5; Ellen McElwain and husband to Isaiah Meyer	nom.
3d av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 88th st., 20x78; Hugh Bryan and wife to Richard Campbell	5,000
Union av., 175 ft. s. of Glen av., 50x100, (23d Ward;) Alphonse L. Fauchire and wife to Helen S. Williamson	nom.
25th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x98.9; Amasa A. Redfield, Referee, to Sixpenny Savings Bank	5,600
53d st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.10x100.5; Catharine Calder and husband to Agnes C. McDonald	13,000
Boulevard, e. s., 124.11 ft. s. of 138th st., 25x irregular, ¼ part of; also Vermilyea av., n. e. corner of Academy st., 150x175, ¼ part of; Howard W. Coates to Joseph H. Godwin, Jr.	nom.
184th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 102.1⅞x439.9 4-6 to Harlem River, thence irregular ¼ part of; same to Joseph H. Godwin	nom.
Broadway, w. s., Nos. 455, 455½, and 457, 48x100; also lot in rear, No. 115 Grand st., 12.4x48, leasehold; Aaron S. Robbins to James A. Hamilton	45,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue C, No. 62, basement and store floor, 5 years; Martin Kaelgrath to Louis Roeser	720
8th av., No. 104, 5 years 5 months; Ann Hoolan to Pauline D. Grammos	1,500
1st av., s. w. corner 122d st., 2 years 8 months; John O'Connor to John McCarthy	425

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 65 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for Winter or longer, large and small dwellings at greatly reduced rates. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, corner; entirely new; first-class location; good tenant, rent low. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FOR SALE.—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price reasonable. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$10,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; eight minutes from ferry; would exchange for lumber. Address J. M., No. 122 Lee av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT $60 PER MONTH, OR SELL ON INstallment plan, a new brown-stone house, ten rooms and all improvements, in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from ferry. E. H. BABCOCK, No. 219 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AIKEN, S. C.—FOR SALE—THE WINTER HOME of the late E. J. Woolsey, most beautifully located in the centre of the town, containing four acres of land handsomely improved. The house is large, modern in all its arrangements, and especially adapted for the Winter home of an invalid, and will be sold with all new furniture at a low price. The climate of Aiken is unsurpassed in the South, and the society is most excellent. Full particulars from the undersigned who have personally seen the property.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES

VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON 11TH AV., 76TH, 79TH, AND 99TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

ELEVENTH AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 99TH ST.—Four lots, together 100 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, lying between Grand Boulevard and River Side Drive.

EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

EAST SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.—Lot, north side, 150 feet west of 4th av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Terms at sale. The lots will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

M. A. T. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.—M. A. T. Lynch, No. 11 Pine st., auctioneer, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lease of premises No. 102 Cedar st. Size of lot twenty-four feet front and rear by fifty-four feet in depth.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

DWELLING AND STORE ON BROADWAY TO RENT.—No. 838 Broadway.—The upper part is arranged in flats, with kitchen and twelve rooms; store and basement; high ceilings and plate-glass front; size 26 by 75 feet, with rear entrance. Rent for dwelling, $2,250. It is in fine order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent $22 50 per month; keys with Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

A.—FLATS (SEVEN TO TEN ROOMS) AND houses, all improvements, at greatly reduced rents, in a choice location. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

CORNER FLAT TO LET, FURNISHED.—First-class location; will be rented at a low figure to a first-class party. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of
J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT DUNN and WILLIAM NICHOLS, plaintiffs, against C. GREGORY PENNEY and JOHN DOE, the last being the fictitious name of a defendant whose real name is unknown to the plaintiffs, composing the firm of C. Gregory Penney & Co., defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 243 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-four 80-100 dollars in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from the 9th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action. Dated September 17, 1875.
BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants:

Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, in the State of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1875.
BUELL & STAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o15-law6mF No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-York County.—JOHN PETRIE against JAMES G. BURCHELL, John H. Lutjen, George Griffith, Eliza Strong, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Andrew H. De Witt, and Edward H. Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n5-law6wF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; staple goods in large demand; New-York references given and required. Address BROTHERSON, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE.—RESTAUrant in full operation, or half interest. Particulars with WILLIAM H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
in large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS,
LAP ROBES, FUR AND BUFFALO ROBES.
The EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are closing out their immense stock at retail at the wholesale list.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S
First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., in the City or country, can secure the very best of servants for every capacity. Call and examine.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT GIRLS AND Women Want Situations.—Good cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers; also German girls, Swedish, and others; tidy, useful help for very reduced wages to suit the times; also good, competent male help; for City or country. Can be seen at the LARGE PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPING for the Winter wish to secure a situation in a private family in the City for a most competent and respectable waitress and chamber-maid. Address for three days, W., Post Office Box No. 230, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse or House-work.—By a light colored girl; would like a place in either capacity; is a thorough chamber-maid; understands waiting, care of children, or would do plain cooking and house-work; wages, $10; City or country; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A SWEDish Protestant young woman; would like a place in a private family; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; would take care of small or grown children; can furnish excellent reference; is also a good seamstress. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for L.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, AND ASSIST with Washing and Ironing.—By a highly-respectable and well-recommended young woman; good chamber-maid and waitress and excellent washer and ironer, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet, respectable American young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and a good family seamstress; will work for moderate wages in a good home; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST in Washing.—By a neat young woman; is a thorough waitress and experienced chamber-maid and will assist in washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. L.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent, willing girl in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Norwegian girl, well recommended as a neat, competent, and willing girl; she speaks English; is good natured. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 421 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in boarding-house as chamber-maid and assist with the waiting; City reference. Call at No. 142 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from former employer. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good country reference. Call or address for two days No. 409 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do plain sewing and chamber-work, or to take care of children and sewing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 207 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address, for two days, No. 440 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to assist with waiting and washing. Call at No. 301 East 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 East 21st st., a few doors from 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 132 East 26th st., corner of Lexington av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

The best in the City are at the HOME BUREAU, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.; male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice; wages to suit the times.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend as a thorough family cook; also refers to last employer; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread and biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; meats, game fish, fowl, soups, &c.; makes excellent pastries; a very good bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice made dishes; best City testimonials; City or country; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By an American middle-aged woman; very good cook; meats, game, fowls, pastry; gets up nice desserts; excellent laundress; highly recommended as being a thorough, good working woman; wages moderate; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c. and will do the whole or part of the washing and ironing; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for N. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c. and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for P. K.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED COOK, and will help in the laundry; is a neat, quiet, orderly woman; can do all kinds of good cooking, and will study the interests of her employer; has very satisfactory references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young women together; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 203 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family, or as laundress; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK IN SOUPS, meats, boning and larding, jellies, side dishes, pastries, and desserts; will go out by the day; best of references. Can be seen at No. 246 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; understands all kinds of fancy dishes and desserts; satisfactory references. Address J. M., Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan; a thorough family cook; clean, pleasant, and not afraid of work; is an excellent baker, and makes nice desserts; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK, OR PANTRY-work.—By a respectable and competent woman (Protestant;) is capable of any house duties, and good laundress; has the best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTEStant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; makes excellent soups, fish, meats, vegetables, jellies, pastries; is also an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best City references; either in City or country; country preferred; is good meat and pastry cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands baking, pastry, and soups; can give good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 400 7th av., room No. 10.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at 211 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL; IS A good cook and laundress; can make all kinds of soups and pastry; can make the best of bread; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City reference from last place. Address D. G., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as experienced cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 153 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; City and country references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK and assist with washing; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 387 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has lived twelve years in her last place; no objection to the country. Address B. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD FAMILY COOK; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best reference. Call at 230 East 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 232 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (COLORED); can give first-class reference. Call or address No. 12 9th st., in basement.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as a good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or will do the cooking and washing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 36th st., top bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, AND DO PLAIN washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; two and a half years in last place. Call at present employer's, No. 245 West 42d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT AND stylish dress-maker, who has been forewoman in a fashionable establishment, the work of some nice families by the day; dresses made equal to any establishment; reception, dinner, and ball dresses a specialty; old ones made over stylishly. Address for one week Louise, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker by the day or week; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; will furnish her own machine if required. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, EMployment by the day; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; or would take a permanent situation; can operate on any machine; good references. Address Dress-maker, No. 568 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer wishes a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. Call or address No. 208 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE ENGAGEments by the day or week; several years in a first-class French house; all the latest patterns; reference. Address D. E., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS cutter, fitter, and trimmer; will engage by the day; old dresses made over; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; references. Call at 425 6th av., near 26th st.

GENERAL SERVANT OR COOK.—BY A young Swede girl; is a very good cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging, and can easily adapt herself to a lady's ways; City or country, but wants a steady place. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few ladies by the month, week, or day. Call or address Catharine R. Forbes, 493 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish housekeeper; competent to take entire supervision of a first-class private family; City or country; highest references. Call at No. 41 Lexington av., corner 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS PROTestant young girl who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young widow woman, with a child, in City or country; will go at very low wages, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. W.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, not afraid of work; City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH good City references, as a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; neat, willing, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WILLING, INDUStrious girl, who is able and willing to work; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general work; a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of a good-sized family or a large washing; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl to do general house-work in a private family; she is fully competent, honest, willing, obliging, and has best of reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, SMART AMERIcan girl to do general house-work in a small family; has the best of City references. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 105 East 27th st., third door east of 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 323 East 24th st. Ring top bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID; OPerates on two machines; understands all kinds of hair-dressing and dress-making; has had long experience in first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 2 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; good seamstress and hair-dresser, (Protestant,) and can be well recommended. Address H. L., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at No. 40 West 48th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; understands the business thoroughly; best of City reference from last employer. Address K. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very excellent Protestant girl, either for hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is willing to work; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to go out by the day to do washing or ironing or cleaning; is a good washer and ironer, and good house-cleaner; best City references. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give the highest references as to her ability in fluting, puffing, &c. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good reference, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing at her own house. Call or address No. 455 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out by the day or week as ironer in a hotel, or will do washing and ironing in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 219 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress; would do plain sewing; City or country; satisfactory references; private family. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-place laundress who is also willing to assist in chamber-work; can give excellent City reference. Call or address No. 141 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands fluting, puffing, polishing, French caps, laces, and flannels; best City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. HEATLEY, NO. 638 6TH AV., CORNER 37th st., wants first-class dress-makers and apprentices; also an operator on "Domestic" machine. None but the best hands need apply.

MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A PLACE as maid to a middle-aged lady and do her sewing and take care of her room; go South or elsewhere. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 121st st., Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; is a neat sewer; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front, between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant and do the finest of sewing and embroidering, or would assist with the chamber-work; very highest City reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is neat, and kind in disposition; best reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; FIFTEEN years' experience; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 121 West 21st st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who is a good seamstress, a kind person, and is obliging. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT INFANTS' nurse, either in this City or to travel; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; best references from last place; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 774 2d av., between 41st and 42d sts., in the dye store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse; can take full charge of young children; is an excellent hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or will do chamber-work. Call at No. 148 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid; best City references. Call for two days at No. 305 East 60th st., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take entire charge of a baby from its birth and assist with chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 915 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse, or a walking child. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family as seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand or sewing-machine; can furnish the best City references; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 41 West 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat, well-trained servant; can alter and turn dresses, cut children's clothes, and does mending neatly; has excellent references; refers to her employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; understands machines; would wait on a lady and take care of children; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 157 East 37th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CUTTER AND FITTER OF SIXteen years' practice, wants engagements on family clothing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address or call at No. 222 Madison st., in candy store, all the week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit in a family; willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS,—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut, fit, and operate on W. & W.'s machine; City reference. Call or address No. 673 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—TO go out by the day or week; is a thorough dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; best reference; terms moderate. Address M. H., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or to take care of children, or any work by which to secure a home; good references. Address No. 748 6th av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, Protestant, thirteen years old, to take care of a child, or make herself useful; wages no object, but a good home. Apply to her home, Meadows, No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in both branches; City or country; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making all kinds of salads; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 39th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 112 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; would be willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best reference. Call at No. 123 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man; thoroughly competent; either capacity; the best reference given; leaving on account of employer's family going South. Address H. F., No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address W. H., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; a careful driver, neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a German Protestant young man; very respectable; fifteen months in last place; a careful driver; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; a good gardener; wages moderate; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; PERfectly understands the care and management of horses; seven years' best City references. Call or address M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, married; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good reference from last place; the country preferred; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; a good City driver; excellent City and European references. Address J. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS City driver; has the best City references as an excellent horseman; is single. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has two years and a half City reference. Address R. M., care of Mr. R. Campbell, saddle and harness maker, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; PERfectly understands the care and management of horses, with seven years' best City references. Call or address for two days B. T., No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) no family; understands the care of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. E. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; first-class reference. Call or address H. H., No. 5 West 15th st., private stable, rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate. Call on or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or employer, No. 299 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN FURnish first-class references for the past fifteen years; left on account of family going to Europe; would take a good country place. Address P. B., 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—GOOD DRIVER IN CITY OR country, by an industrious and respectable colored man; good City reference. Call or address F. W., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address W. S., No. 37 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 80 West 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ENGINEER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ENGINEER thoroughly qualified; good City references. Address G. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no children;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eighteen years' experience; best references. Call on or address L. W., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—TO GO SOUTH TO PLANT TRUCK for Northern Markets by a gardener of twenty five years' experience; is acclimated and knows his business; also flat ditching. Address for this month, Southern Gardener, Flushing, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, who understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best City reference. Call or address T. N. J., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

HOSTLER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN any capacity in a livery or boarding stable; is an experienced and first-class washer, a good driver, and generally useful man; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER, &c.—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, banking-house or bank, or any other position in which the services of a faithful man of middle age are required, at a small salary; best of reference given. Address Want, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, and all kinds of work about a place; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WILLING to make himself generally useful, on a gentleman's place; first-class reference; wages moderate. Address P. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN A FURnace of a private family to take care of for the Winter. Address P. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man as night watchman, messenger, or would take charge of some business of trust; best City references; everything made satisfactory to the right party; none but first-class gentlemen need apply. Address, for two days, A. N., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A trustworthy Protestant man as watchman or anything respectable; can furnish the best of City references; is a plain writer, and is very handy, and is willing to make himself useful. Address F. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MOST respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references, and can be highly recommended from last employer. Address for two days H. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXCELLENT City references; is an accomplished table waiter, of good and steady habits; single man, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; has excellent references from his last employers. Address J. Armand, No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address R. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER; PRIvate family preferred; good references. Address M. Français, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH FIRST-class references from the first families in this City. Can be seen until engaged at 303 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with good City reference, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address M. B., No. 113 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER WHO KNOWS HIS work; has four first families in the City to refer to; is single, and of the English Church. Address H. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS lived many years in England; will be disengaged in a few days; will be recommended by his present employer. Address H. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN GIVE perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FIRST-class Protestant young man, (Swede;) excellent City references. Address Swedish Waiter, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter; ten years' reference. Call on or address, for three days, J. P. G., No. 138 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City reference. Address C. B., No. 121 West 33d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

STABLEMAN.—BY A STRONG AND TEMPERATE Protestant man as stableman; good milker; wages a secondary matter. JOHN HEATLEY, No. 638 6th av.; apply for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK TRAVELER, to travel West with a first-class list of new gift books; good salary offered to the right party; references required. Address Box No. 147, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; also, a man waiter, neat and tidy in his work. Apply only between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 783 5th av., near 63d st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO THORoughly understands his business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 114 East 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. APPLY at No. 48 East 34th st., Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER; must have good City references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7½ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarter inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty-four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜,) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet, (144,) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches, (186.6.) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privilege, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward, from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence eastwardly along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 123 Arch st., and at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA ...WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1
BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24 | ALGERIA...WED., Dec. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return ticket on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 35 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.......THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.......THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Helvetia, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.......Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Saturday, Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA.......Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, Dec. 9

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

FALIER.......Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND.......Nov. 27
MOSEL.......Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR.......Sat., Dec. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.......SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.......SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA.......Nov. 10.
ANDES.......Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.......Nov. 25.
CLAUDEL.......Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.......Saturday, Nov. 13
SOUTH CAROLINA.......Wednesday, Nov. 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.......Nov. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.......Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam-ship COLIMA.......Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Dec. 1 | COLOMBO.......Dec. 29
OTHELLO.......Dec. 15 | HINDOO.......Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45; currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.......THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS.......TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 30 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.......Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.......Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA.......Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.......Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA.......Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER;
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES,
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.......20 00
First-class to Albany.......22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South: Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 5:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 9:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, for immediate delivery, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold.

FISK & HATCH.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,883	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,302
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,056	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,065	7,634
597	1,860	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,120
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
803	2,677	4,095	6,208	8,302
912	2,788	4,101	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,144	6,387	8,579
1,066	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,690
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND STATE BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP,
BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS,
SOLVENT AND DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS,
MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS,
Bought and Sold as a Specialty 23 years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at the new building Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

First—To hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30.

Second—To adopt such protective measures as may be deemed advisable.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

O. D. ASHLEY,
H. S. HENRY,
JAS. A. JAMESON, } Committee.
A. S. PEABODY,
E. A. COREY,

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage land-grant bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company is called to be held at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

NO. 59 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, until the morning of Dec. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their offices on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE Bonds, current or in default, or any other description of indebtedness, claims, or liens, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bought by C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to R. K. VAN BUREN, No. 133 Nassau st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 36TH ST., Has one large suite, with private bath-room, and some upper rooms. Also, in her up-town house, NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., A very elegantly-furnished parlor floor and one large room on second floor; with or without private table in both houses.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A commodious and handsomely-furnished parlor, bay window, southern exposure, with side room connecting, closets, bath, private table, or without board. Address MARLEY, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and first-class in all its appointments; references.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS offered in elegantly-furnished private residence just opened as first-class boarding-house; second and third floors en suite; fourth floor for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK, REAR OPEN 43D ST.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

THE MISSES ENSWORTH, FORMERLY OF No. 22 Union square, having taken the house No. 26 West 23d st., have one or two suites of rooms, with board, for families; also rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXPECTEDLY vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 406 West 22d st., will accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms, with board; unexceptionable references will be given and required.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE LEADING boarding-houses. Full particulars of vacancies free. Choice floors, with private table, &c. GEORGE D. HANKINS, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Medium-sized front room for gentleman, with first-class board; also, two gentlemen for table board.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a large third story front and hall room connecting; excellent board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SINGLE or en suite, in the best houses and the best locations, at reduced prices. Apply at FREE DIRECTORY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310, EAST.—ELEGANT second floor front, with hall room adjoining, if needed; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; table unexceptionable; terms moderate.

THIRD STORY FRONT HALL ROOM, with board, to a gentleman in an American family of adults; only a few taken. No. 2?6 West 37th st. Reference.

A LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM TO RENT on second story; table first class; modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 280 4th av., near 22d st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms to let with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors; without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE second floor, with breakfast and tea served in their rooms at moderate price, if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 444, WEST, OPPOSITE London Terrace, three minutes' walk of Elevated Railroad Station.—Furnished rooms, with board; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 156.—SECOND and fourth floor rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors; location unsurpassed; with or without private table; private baths, &c.; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TO LET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A LARGE front room, furnished; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors, singly or en suite; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and front rooms on third floor; private table if desired; reference.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM ON fourth floor, with board, at No. 30 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and families; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AND superior board in private family at No. 34 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOM, BATH, &c., for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—MRS. EATON'S.—JUST VACATED, a suite of rooms, second floor, front, with board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, with board, in private family; occupied for five years by family leaving for Europe.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED room, with first-class board, for three persons, $35 per week; also hall room for gentleman, $10 per week.

NO. 31 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with board; also others; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—SECOND FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, ample closets and adjoining bath-room, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, second floor, front, (Southern exposure;) with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location pleasant, and in every respect a desirable home. Apply at 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for housekeeping or a party of gentlemen; also, a hall bedroom, suitable for one gentleman, at very reasonable prices. No. 122 Varick st., corner of Dominick.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice locality.

A GENTEEL FAMILY WILL RENT FEW rooms low; references. Address Q. R. X., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single and double, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for one or two gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM for single gentlemen, $12 for one, or $18 for two; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely furnished rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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First CASTE Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON. WACHTEL GRAND-OPERA.

Director.......AD. NEUENDORFF

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
Twelfth Subscription Night.
Auber's charming romantic opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.

THEODORE WACHTEL, as.......Fra Diavolo

GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock,
Weber's romantic opera, in four acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ.

Mlle. PAPPENHEIM, Mlle. KUSTER, Mr. MILDER, Mr. FASSBENDER, Mr. GUNZBURGER, &c., in the cast.

POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.

Box seats, $1 50. Admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats;) family circle, 50 cents.

EVENING PRICES—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents.

MONDAY, Nov. 15—MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19—POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.

Seats can be secured for next week at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.

HANS VON BULOW.

CONCERTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, } EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

Programme—First Concert.

GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

GRAND OVERTURE (opus 124,) in C. Major. "Dedication of the House." (1822.)

FOURTH GRAND CONCERTO (opus 58,) in G. Major. Piano and orchestra. (1807.)

SONATA APPASSIONATA (opus 57,) in F Minor.

15 VARIATIONS, Fugue and Finale (opus 35,) in E Flat.

CONDUCTOR.......Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for Wednesday and Friday.

RESERVED SEATS, $2, NOW FOR SALE at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING Pianos are used by VON BULOW.

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GRAND SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

CLOSING CONCERT OF THE SEASON,

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1875.

A magnificent programme will be presented, full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's papers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

ENGAGED AT $800 PER WEEK, THE CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN, and WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.

The new, novel, and extraordinary sensation, THE CEN-TO-IAL TEN.

A new and original Local Drama entitled THREE TRAMPS; OR, THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

LECTURE COURSE.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.

ALFRED P. BURBANK,

The popular Reader and Delineator.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the hall.

W. O. WILKINSON will preside at the organ.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT in aid of the CAMP CHAPEL MISSION, by the IRVING DRAMATIC CLUB, assisted by the celebrated pianiste Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, Miss A. BEARE (contralto), and the MOZART MUSICAL UNION (amateur), on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Temple, Windsor Hotel, and No. 33 Union Square.

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MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

LATE BRYANT'S.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.

Evening at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2. Half price to Matinee.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour of the City, for a gentleman, wife, and six children, aged three, seven, eight, eleven, thirteen, and fifteen. Address, with terms and full particulars, HOME, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

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Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS, BETWEEN EIGHT and fourteen years of age, can be received at a home school a short distance from the City, and board in the Principal's family; school established three years. For circulars, &c., address CLARK, Box No. 3,901 New-York Post Office.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

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THE MANAGERS OF THE FAIR IN aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:

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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

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SIXTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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Recently arrived, per steamer France, the superb military pageant, produced by the combined efforts of thirty leading Parisian artists for a year, and covering 20,000 feet of canvas,

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SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY DAY.
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Admission to Colosseum, 50 cents; no "extras."

P. S.—Bring opera or field-glasses. Close scrutiny improves the work.

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Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday matinee. Harry Macarthy, the Reynolds Brothers, Sappho, the Hassell Troupe, Alice Ross and Ed. Murray, the Siegrist Boys, W. Henry Rice, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, Sanford and Wilson, Jennie Morgan, T. M. Hengler, Charles Worley, and all of

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Between 30th and 31st sts.

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LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.

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Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

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Temple of sensational art, home of the beautiful, palace of delight. Grand olio of 40 artists every night. Evenings, 8 o'clock; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY matinées, 2 o'clock. Most charming resort in the City. Melange de fascination. Magnificent ballet, 9:30; Kacodoe Quadrille, 9:45; classic groups, 10; free love contretemps, 11 o'clock. Elegant olio of song. Dance, musical, gymnastic, and dramatic specialties unsurpassed in New-York.

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and
Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
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THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

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HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF.

New songs, jokes, dances, &c.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

WANTED—TWO SEASON TICKETS FOR THOMAS' Concerts; eligible seats, down stairs. Address CONCERTS, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Exposition of Winter millinery TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 10, 11.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. FORD, JOHN R. HOWARD, EDWARD L. FORD and SAMUEL WILKESON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John B. Ford, John R. Howard, Edward L. Ford, and Samuel Wilkeson, all of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of William P. Kittredge, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Starts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN CHAMBERLIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE V. REEVES, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., o29-law3wF* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

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AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

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Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.

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The public are respectfully reminded that the performances of this charming comedy are POSITIVELY THE LAST which can be given.

Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, F. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,

Will be presented for the first time Ernest Blum and J. Steele Mackaye's romantic drama,

ROSE MICHEL,

with the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.

In this drama, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Mr. E. B. PLYMPTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, (by the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) and Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND will make their first appearance here.

SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL NIGHTS BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

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EDWIN

BOOTH.

LAST NIGHTS of EDWIN BOOTH. | TO-NIGHT, positively last time of RICHARD II. SATURDAY NIGHT, only time of Mr. BOOTH as SHYLOCK.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, HAMLET. TUESDAY, Nov. 16, KING LEAR. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, KING LEAR.

Mr. BOOTH's engagement terminates positively Nov. 20, and seats for any of his farewell performances may now be had. *** Monday, Nov. 22, Miss CLARA MORRIS *** Extra BOOTH MATINEE next WEDNESDAY. KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO and THE STRANGER.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Herr THEODOR WACHTEL, Tenor; Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH, Pianiste, and Herr A. NEUENDORFF, Conductor for Herr Wachtel, have kindly volunteered their services and will appear at the GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 2:30 P. M., and at the CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.

Herr CARL BERGMANN.......Conductor

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture, "Julius Cæsar," (G minor). Hans Von Bulow
2. Concerto, pianoforte, Op. 15 (D minor).......Brahms
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
3. Recitative, Aria, "Sila mi in rapita".......Verdi
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
4. Transcription, pianoforte, "Midsummer Night's Dream".......Liszt
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
5. Lied, "Liebesbotschaft".......Pfeffer
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
6. Symphony No. 3, Eroica.......Beethoven

Admission to general rehearsal, $1; admission to the concert, $2.

N. B.—Season subscribers are respectfully informed that tickets of admission will only be received on the date for which they are issued.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
last time of Feuillet's great sensational drama,
THE SPHINX.
JULIETTE CLARENCE in her GREAT ROLE.

Next week French performances as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and Wednesday matinée at Union Square Theatre.

Monday evening last time of FROU-FROU.
Tuesday evening last time of NOS INTIMES.
Wednesday matinée at Union Square Theatre.
Thursday evening LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THE JUVENILES.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW MATINEE.

last appearances of the world-renowned MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE, comprising thirty children of extraordinary talent, in

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

MATINEE—Admission 50 cents to all parts.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL.

SOLOIST, MME. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE, Iphigenia in Aulis.......Gluck
PASTORALE, } Christmas Oratorio.......Bach
CRADLE SONG, }
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY No. 8, in F, op. 93.......Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER.......Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A SYMPHONY to Dante's Divina Comedia.......Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.

Admission tickets to the concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets will commence MONDAY MORNING at the box office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.......Proprietor and Manager

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
MISS ELLA WESNER, PROF. TOBIN,
GEORGE K. FORTESCUE.

A new sketch by Mr. SAM RICKEY, entitled THE DRESS REHEARSAL; OR WILD'S OLD MAN.

Concluding every evening with the burlesque,

DID SHE GO } LED ASTRAY!
OR WAS SHE } LED ASTRAY!

100 ARTISTS NIGHTLY, AND AT THE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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OF THE

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THE RENOWNED CORNET-PLAYER, EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

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ABUNDANTIA.

At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square. Admission, 25 cents.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. C. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

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PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is.......900 cubic yards.

Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished.......1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris; depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

JOHN D. & THOMAS E. CRIMMINS.

CONTRACTORS IN GENERAL,

NO. 1,037 3D AV.

Hotel, house sewerage, and drainage a specialty.

A CHAPTER OF DISCLOSURES

MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—HOW LABORERS ARE EMPLOYED AND DISCHARGED—DISTRIBUTION OF TAMMANY'S PATRONAGE—THE OBJECTION TO DRILLING MACHINES.

The Senate Special Committee, engaged in the investigation of the County and Municipal Governments, continued its session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there being present the Chairman, Senator Booth, and Senator Tobey and Commissioner Davenport, counsel to the committee, by whom the examination was conducted. Commissioner Fitz John Porter and Deputy Commissioner Henry A. Gumbleton, of the Department of Public Works, were examined, mainly as to the administration of the department in regard to the methods of employing and discharging laborers and other workmen, their fitness and qualifications for the work required of them, and so forth. Some interesting revelations were made, both as to what the gentlemen did and what they did not know on these points, and particularly by Mr. Gumbleton as to the election necessities, and their influence on the employment of men. He showed, though not willingly, that there was a large number of appointments made just prior to election, and that since that time these laborers had been steadily discharged in gangs. Of course, he accounted for these appointments and dismissals purely on the ground of the necessities of the public service. He also showed that the appointments were mainly made through Tammany Hall and its various committees or office-holders. Several up-town property-owners were examined also with startling results as to the extravagant cost of up-town improvements, the consequent depreciation of their property interests through enormous taxation, the general "loafing" tendencies of the gang laborers, and other interesting details. One of them promised to obtain some proof, if possible, of the sale of tickets for employment. Another testified that he was told of an official who refused to let a blasting contract be done by steam power "because the blasting machine could not vote."

William P. Dixon, an elderly gentleman, a property-owner, residing at One Hundred and Sixth street, near the Boulevard, on the west side of the City, was the first witness called. He testified that he had on many occasions watched the gangs of workmen engaged in the Boulevard and other improvements, and that, from the dilatory method in which they worked he was convinced that the work would cost the people double what it should cost if done by private contract. On one occasion he observed a gang of laborers idling at One Hundred and Tenth street, and took out his watch and timed them; they did no work whatever for forty minutes; on another occasion he himself walked four times, back and forth, from One Hundred and Sixth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, on the Boulevard, while one of the workmen, driving an empty contract cart, drove once over the distance. He had seen gangs of from fifty to sixty men where but twenty or twenty-five of them were at work simultaneously, the others being engaged in talking or standing idly and looking about them; and he had seen as many as eight or nine of them at a time go back on the vacant lots and play "seven up" with cards on the grass. As a general thing, he estimated that these men did steady work for about three and a half hours a day. He thought all this work of drilling and excavating could be done cheaper and quite as well by machinery; a machine for blasting was equal to the service of about sixteen men; the improvement of the block in the neighborhood of Dr. Mott's property, at Ninety-sixth street, occupied about fourteen months; the patronage on all this work was controlled by down-town people—politicians—and those who paid the taxes and were interested had nothing to say about it. He had seen a gang of fifty or sixty men wait twenty-five minutes for the explosion of a blast, and when the blast was discharged it blew up a block of stuff of about the size of an ordinary table only—probably about a quarter of a ton of rock—and that occurred sometimes half a dozen times daily; between Fifty-ninth street and One Hundred and Tenth street there were only four streets that were open, paved, and curbed.

Cyrus Clark, another resident and property owner up town, gave somewhat similar testimony, and stated in addition: There is an official now in office, I am told, to whom a contractor went and asked for a contract to do some drilling, for blasting, by steam power with a drilling machine; he told the official to ask for proposals and when they were received he [the contractor] would do the work for one-half of what the lowest bidder asked. The official replied that the objection to his drilling machines for public work was that they could not vote.

PROPERTY-OWNERS BEING RUINED.

Henry Kelly, another property-owner, residing in West Seventy-fifth street, testified that in his opinion the property-owners received about fifty per cent. of their money paid in taxes in labor value; about one-half the money spent in public improvements was squandered. There was no denying that the work was well done, but it could be done just as well and far cheaper by contract; witness had once applied at the Department of Public Works for an employment ticket for a poor man with whom he was acquainted, and could not get it; he knew of some men that had got tickets by paying $10 apiece for them for employment for a laborer, and understood that $20 was the price put upon a ticket for a man and team. In reply to a request made by Mr. Davenport, witness said he thought he could get one or more affidavits of persons who had been compelled to pay these sums, and that he would do so and present such proofs to the committee if possible.

John Brower, another up-town tax-payer and property-holder, was next called to the stand. He testified that, in his opinion, up-town property-owners were being almost ruined by the assessments for improvements; he owned something like one hundred lots in the upper part of the City, and his first assessment was $22,000, and the assessments had been increased until they amounted to nearly forty thousand dollars in seven years; from his own experience, he was of the opinion that property would be pretty well "done up" in a few years more; he heartily sympathized with Mr. Kelly, the preceding witness, because he thought Mr. Kelly was a great deal worse off than he was, because he [Kelly] owned more property; the more property a man owned up the worse it was for him; when witness went up town and invested in real estate he was free of debt, but now he was in debt $169,000 on bonds and mortgages he had given on his property to secure it by paying the assessments: the trouble was that the work done in these public improvements did not fairly represent in value the cost of the work; if the improvements for which his property had been assessed had been actually made his property would have been greatly benefited, and it would have improved property generally throughout the City.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S EXPLANATIONS.

Commissioner Porter was the next witness. He first made a personal explanation in regard to his non-attendance before the committee on the preceding day, which Mr. Booth said was satisfactory to the committee, and next read a list of certain papers, pay-rolls, estimates, &c., which he had been required to produce before the committee. In reply to questions, he stated that the cost of sewerage done on the boulevard improvement to Oct. 1, 1875, was $1,183,866 97; the only sewers laid and built by contract were the connecting sewers running along the cross streets, intersecting the boulevard, and which connected with the outlet sewers; a son of Fernando Wood, Fernando, Jr., had been appointed gate-keeper on the Croton aqueduct, vice Palmer, removed; Palmer had been originally appointed against the earnest protest of the late Chief Engineer Tracy, and since young Wood had been appointed to succeed Palmer the work under the gate-keeper's direction, which had formerly occupied three men, had been done by one man; there had been altogether greatly increased efficiency in that office since Mr. Wood had taken the position. Witness next gave some details in relation to the work of repairing and repaving Eleventh street, and was next asked questions concerning a man named Meyer, who had been appointed Inspector of Sewer Connections.

Q.—What capabilities or qualifications had he for the work of inspecting sewers? A.—He was, I believe, a man of good general intelligence, and that was all that was required.

Q.—Do you know that at the present time he is the proprietor of a barber's shop on Seventh avenue and was at the time of his appointment? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know who recommended him for the place? A.—No, Sir.

Commissioner Davenport—Well, the fact is as I have stated it; there can be no dispute about that.

Commissioner Porter—There are a great many such minor things as these that I necessarily can have no knowledge of, but the versatility of the American people is proverbially such that they are enabled to do a great many different kinds of work at the same time.

Gen. Porter here made a personal explanation in reference to the general public assertions about his being a resident of New-Jersey. He said he had never been properly a resident or citizen of New-Jersey, but had resided for eighteen years in this City, up to 1872, excepting such times as he was in service in the army. After that time, and up to a month before his appointment as Commissioner, he had lived at Morristown, but had returned to New-York to make it his permanent home a month before the appointment was offered to him. He desired further to say that his return at that time was not in any way whatever influenced by the prospects of receiving such an appointment, nor did the receipt of the appointment have any relation to his determination to make this City his future home; in regard to Mr. Kelly's statement about the sale or purchase of tickets for employment in his department, he said that if the committee would furnish him with the affidavit spoken of by Mr. Kelly he would at once cause a thorough investigation of the matter.

Senator Booth said that the committee was in receipt of many charges of this general nature from time to time.

Commissioner Porter replied that he thought that the committee should have such charges brought fully and authentically before them, if such was the fact.

The examination was then resumed, and the Commissioner testified that in regard to contract work it was too often the case that the lowest bidders were totally irresponsible; there was a man named George Greiner employed as Inspector of Sewers; witness did not know whether he was a mason or qualified to judge of the quality of mason-work; most of the sewer work was done on contract; did not know whether or not Greiner was proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEN ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Henry A. Gumbleton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works since March 8, 1875, testified next: His duties were to perform such labors as the Commissioner might designate, and in his absence to supervise generally the affairs of the department; the appointments to office or employment in the department were made by the Commissioner or by the witness, of their own volition, or upon personal application of the parties or of those who recommend them.

Q.—Well, practically, have not you made the appointments by reason of you greater familiarity with men and City affairs? A.—Well, practically, the appointments have come under my supervision excepting in appointments where technical knowledge is required; of course I consult the Commissioner; the appointments of laborers on the Boulevards are made by ticket; the name of the party to be employed is placed in a sealed envelope; there is no safeguard against false personation of these employes or applicants, except that they are asked their names by the head of the bureau to whom the envelope is directed, and their answers should correspond with the name in the letter; witness had never known of a case of such false personation; in the matter of the employment of teams, the department never allowed a man to have several teams in the service if they knew it; in reference to the appointment of Inspectors of Sewers, witness did not know that the certificate of two master masons was required as to the capacity of the applicant, but such a rule would be a good one; the reason why such a practice did not prevail now was because it was not in existence when the present Commissioner succeeded to the office; they were generally appointed upon the recommendation of gentlemen known to the department; there was at least one inspector upon each sewer in course of construction; did not know how many sewers were now being built; possibly half or three-fourths of the inspectors are masons or are experienced as to masonry work; but witness could not say whether that was a fair estimate of the average; witness knew most of the employes outside of the laboring forces.

Q.—Well, take this list and tell us how many of these inspectors are masons? A.—[After examining the list]—James Coburn, I think, is a mason.

Q.—Is he a brother of Joe? A.—I don't know; If I remember rightly he was an appointee when Commissioner Porter assumed control of the department, and it is quite possible he may be a brother of Joe's; Patrick Kirk, also on this list, is a mason, making two out of the four here named. [Another list exhibited to witness.] John Glass, named here, is a mason, and I think Bryan Morrissey and James Hughes are also; I do not inquire as to whether applicants are engaged in any other business, except to ascertain whether it will interfere with their official duties.

Q.—How is it with Frederick Meyer? A.—I don't think I inquired of the persons who recommended him as to his capacity, and so forth.

Q.—Was not Meyer recommended by Mr. Frederick Smyth. A.—I can't say but Mr. Smyth may have been one of the gentlemen who recommended him; I think he was one of the number, but I made no inquiries of him.

Q.—Of whom did you make inquiry? A.—I think I made inquiry of Mr. Andrew Blessing, (one of the Tammany Aldermen and keeper of a liquor-store.)

Q.—What did you learn from Mr. Blessing? A.—I learned, I believe, that Meyer was engaged in tonsorial operations—that he was a barber; don't know anything about Mr. Greiner; he was probably recommended by the same gentleman, as he is from the same locality, the Twenty-second Ward.

TAMMANY'S EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE.

Q.—Is it or is it not the general practice to require the recommendation of the Tammany General Committee of the district, (or of some members of it,) from which the applicant comes? A.—Not generally, either as to inspectors or laborers.

Q.—What proportion of the laboring force do you suppose has been appointed without the recommendation of members of the General Committee, in estimate merely? A.—I should judge, possibly fifty or seventy-five per cent.

Q.—Upon whose recommendation, then, is this fifty or seventy-five per cent. appointed? A.—Upon the recommendation of all classes of citizens—no particular class; probably there may be among them individual members of the General Committee.

Q.—I believe you have no Committee on Patronage now? A.—[Sharply]—I don't know anything about the rules or organization of Tammany Hall; I don't know of any persons acting as a Committee on Patronage; I include in this estimate I have given such appointments as may have been made upon the recommendation of members of the Committee on Organization; probably the proportion of appointments made on the recommendations of the two committees (Organization and General) is fifty per cent.

Q.—What proportion of your appointments have been made on recommendation of persons not members of the Committee on Organization, of the General Committee, the District Committees on Patronage, or of Aldermen and other officials? A.—I should think it would be twenty per cent. of the remaining fifty per cent.; in this estimate of twenty per cent. I include poor men who make personal application, who comprise, perhaps, ten or fifteen per cent.

Q.—What was the total number of appointments made during the months of September and October last? I mean the increase on the whole force? A.—I can't say as to the whole force, but on the Boulevard, for instance, from Oct. 2 to Nov. 4 last there were 632 laborers put on; of these 405 were changes or substitutions of men, and the remaining 227 were new appointment, against a total during the same period of last year of over 1,000.

Q.—How about the aqueduct work? A.—The force there was increased probably two hundred; there was some increase in the force on the works in Putnam County also, but I do not know how much; there was a watchman on the reservoir named Holland; there was an inspector at Brewster's named Dawson; I also know a foreman named McCue, but do not know whether he is a drinking man and had heard no such complaints against him.

Q.—Do you know of an attempt being made to arrest a foreman for drunkenness, and that the men locked him up in the tool-box and kept him there to prevent his arrest? A.—No, Sir.

After some further unimportant testimony the committee adjourned until Monday next.

SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

AN ALARMING DISCOVERY BY HEALTH OFFICERS—AN EPIDEMIC IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD—VIGOROUS REMEDIES APPLIED.

The Sanitary Police of Brooklyn arrested, yesterday, a German lager-beer saloon-keeper, named Joseph Bergerman, for secreting three persons sick with small-pox in a room adjoining his shop. The store was kept open, and the beer was served to customers by the bar-keeper, who alternated his business of waiting on customers with that of nurse. This is the second arrest that has been made for the same offense, but there have been other cases in which the presence of the disease has not been discovered by the Police until the patient had died. The quarter in which the disease has been found is the Sixteenth Ward, that portion of the Eastern District commonly known as "Dutchtown." The ward is thickly populated; the houses are small tenements, built in double rows, front and rear, the space usually devoted to yards in other localities being here occupied by buildings. The neighborhood is unhealthy, the site being "made ground," and the surrounding property a swamp, from which arise the miasmatic influences which undermine the constitution, and prepare the way for any disease. For this reason the ward is never without some cases of small-pox, and of late the increase has been so rapid that extra precautions have had to be taken by the Brooklyn Board of Health. Last week the disease almost reached the stage in which it might be called an epidemic, and the whole sanitary force were ordered to the place. As many as sixty cases were reported in one day, and in three successive days the total was ninety. The health officers report the Germans, among whom the disease extensively prevails, to be cleanly, but very unwilling to be or have their children vaccinated. In certain cases, where it is absolutely necessary, the officers have to use force to attain their object. These people seem to be encouraged in their insane idea by the German physicians who tell them that it will do no good, and the Health Board are cognizant of the fact that these physicians have co-operated with the relatives of the sick and kept the Police in ignorance. Their names it is not desirable to make known at present, but it is said that many of them are not educated physicians, some not even having diplomas. Dr. S. M. Fisk, with a corps of assistants, is making a thorough examination of the schools in the infected district, and where he finds children who have not been vaccinated he sends them home with instructions not to return till they have taken the desired precaution. This seems to have the desired effect, for many of the pupils return within a few hours. This examination of the schools has been going on since Monday, and up to yesterday nearly 1,200 children have been vaccinated. In their rounds last week the Sanitary Corps found the most of the population engaged in manufacturing clothing, and many of them had garments in their houses, and were working on them while some of their family lay sick with small pox, sometimes in the same apartment. All such articles were seized by the officials. In one case a middle-aged woman, suffering from an attack of varioloid, was at work on a handsome blue cloth cloak for some lady, which she was finishing so that it might be carried home and worn that evening. Dr. Ford, who was at one time in charge of the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, but is now connected with the Health Department of Brooklyn, said to a TIMES reporter that the majority of the patients received by him at the Island, were dry-goods clerks. He thinks that many of them caught the disease from clothing handled by them, which has been made up in the infected districts. The reporter was also informed that except in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which are situated back of the park, the City is not in any danger; there is small-pox all over, but not to any alarming extent. It is understood that a general order has been issued by Dr. Otterson, of the Health Board, that every school in Brooklyn be subjected to a thorough inspection, and those scholars who are not vaccinated must be carefully attended to, either by their own family physician, or by persons authorized to do it by the department.

LIFE AT QUARANTINE.

THE WORKINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED BY THE HEALTH OFFICER TO THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

The Assembly Committee on Quarantine and Emigration Affairs met at Castle Garden yesterday morning to continue their investigation into the management of the Quarantine Department. There were present Messrs. Alvord, Gedney, Waehner, and Schuyler, of the committee; Mr. Henry J. Jackson, Secretary of the Emigration Commission; Quarantine Commissioner McQuade, and other officials. Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port, was sworn as the first witness, and he testified as follows: I am Health Officer of the Port of New-York; the property of the State under my charge and that of the Commissioners of Emigration, consists of the boarding station at the Lower Quarantine Landing, the Physician's residence, the dock, the steam-boats Nelson K. Hopkins and Fenton, Dix and Hoffman Islands with their respective hospitals, and the hulk Illinois, the fee of which is, I believe, in the National Government, but which to all intents and purposes belongs to the State; the duty of the Health Officer is to make a sanitary inspection of every vessel arriving in port; if the vessel examined is all right, and no contagious disorder of any kind is found to exist, she is given a pass which in turn is exchanged for that of the Board of Health of the City; any vessel coming from a port which may possibly be affected by yellow fever is obliged to report to the Deputy Health Officer at the Illinois; the boarding station in the lower bay is usually kept open from May 1 to Oct. 15; the Health Officer has the appointment of all employes under him; the duties of the Commissioner of Quarantine are the general maintenance and care of the property of the department; the steamer is exclusively under the control of the Health Officer, and is used for boarding incoming vessels; I think that under certain circumstances two boats are required; a large boat would be needed in case of fire in the lower bay, or during an epidemic like that of 1869-70; for every day use, however, the Hopkins is unnecessary; in justice to myself I should state that when she was built a large boat was urgently needed to convey building materials to and from the islands.

Q.—What are your views in regard to reducing the expenses of the Quarantine Department? A.—I think it would insure a large saving in expenditure if the offices of the Commissioners as salaried positions were abolished, and the Health Officer be made directly responsible to the Controller; it might be well to continue the Quarantine Commission as an appellate board, to adjudicate upon the decisions of the Health Officer, or to form a new Board of Appeal, consisting of representatives of the leading commercial and sanitary interests of the Metropolis—say the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Ship-owners' Association, and the President of the Board of Health; the revenue from the Quarantine to the State arises from the transportation of passengers and the care of the sick; the arrangements for the latter purpose are under the charge of Mr. Colville, who receives eighty cents a day for each person's board, and he pays twenty cents to the State, the whole amount being contributed by the ship-owners; it costs more to keep patients at Quarantine than in the City hospitals; the rates in the latter I understand are fifty to sixty cents a day; the Superintendent of the hospital receives a salary of $186 per month from the State; the Health Officer pays his deputy, and defrays the expense of navigating the Fenton, including cost of coal and salaries of Captain, engineer, and deck-hands; during the four years for which I have held office there has been no appeal from my decisions to the Commissioners; the salaries of the Captain and engineer of the Fenton are $100 per month each, except during the Winter months, when they are reduced to $90; the deck hands receive $76 66 per month, and during the Winter, $66 66 for the same period; I think that there might be a reduction of the salaries, which were fixed several years ago.

Q.—For what sum could you conduct the whole business of the department for annually? A.—I would engage to manage the entire department for $35,000 a year; the system of paying the Health Officer by fees for each vessel boarded is better for the State than if he were paid a salary, as in the latter case the ship-owners would refuse to pay the regular fees charged for inspection, and the entire compensation of the Health Officer would come out of the State Treasury, instead of from the shipping interests, as at present; the salaries of the present employes were established in 1870, by a committee comprising the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Health Officer, and the Quarantine Commissioners; I cannot give any information on the subject of emigrant head-money, for I have paid very little attention to it; the total cost of maintaining Quarantine now is $65,000; as I said before, I think this could be reduced to $35,000 by doing away with the expense of running the Hopkins, abolishing the salaries of the Commissioners, and effecting other reductions in current expenses.

Mr. Waehner—What have been the receipts of the Health Office during the year past? A.—From April 1 to October the receipts were from $2,500 to $3,000 per month; boarding fees from coasting vessels aggregate from $500 to $600 per month; during certain seasons of the year there are also fees for the fumigation of passenger steamers; the fees arising from vaccination are very small, probably not $30 for the entire year; one cause of this is, that ship-owners have learned by experience that sanitary regulation of emigrant vessels is the cheapest in the long run, and have accordingly taken effective precautions against the spread of epidemics; during the Winter the fees of the whole office varied from $1,500 to $2,200 per month; no charges have ever been collected for lighterage; there has never been a case of small-pox among cabin passengers under my care since I have been Health Officer.

Mr. Schuyler—Allowing $10,000 per year for the expense of maintaining Dix and Hoffman Islands and the Illinois, do you think the whole cost of repairs could be kept under $20,000. A.—No. The repairs to the Hopkins and the Fenton would not be included in that estimate; the State must maintain its own property in good condition, and the steamers from the nature of their work have to be frequently overhauled; the Fenton is an old boat, and has been in dock five or six times during the past Summer. I should place the cost of maintaining the establishments on the islands at from three to five per cent. on the sum paid for fitting them up.

The examination of Dr. Vanderpoel was concluded at 1:30 o'clock, after which the committee adjourned to reassemble at 11 o'clock this morning.

RESIGNATION OF A MAYOR.

THE CHIEF MUNICIPAL OFFICER OF LONG ISLAND CITY RESIGNS—PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENTS AND ILL HEALTH THE CAUSE.

For some time past it has been manifest that the affairs in Long Island City were assuming such a shape that if immediate steps were not taken the city would inevitably fall into bankruptcy. The extensive improvements now being carried on are of such a nature that taxation has become equal to the legal rate of interest. The poorer class are the sufferers from the fact of being unable to pay this tax, and compelled to raise their houses to the required grade, they were obliged to sell at a sacrifice. When a new Government was elected in April last, the tax-payers petitioned their Mayor for redress, and the Common Council passed resolutions condemnatory of the job, but it being a legislative enactment nothing could then be done. The first step of the new officials was an investigation into the different city budgets. Experts were hired, and when they had completed their work the city refused to pay them, and they promptly refused to deliver their official report. The Police and other officials have not been paid in over five months, and the want and suffering among the sick and poor throughout the city is sad in the extreme.

Yesterday morning Mayor Ditmars and a number of the heads of departments met at his office in William street, this City, and after a short discussion upon city matters Mr. Ditmars, to the surprise of all, informed them that he had resigned the Mayoralty of Long Island City, and that his letter of resignation was now in the hands of the Secretary of State. His reasons for doing so, he said, were pecuniary embarrassments, his failing health, and his intention of moving South. Notwithstanding this, it is well known that Mr. Ditmars has become utterly disgusted with his municipal duties. Alderman Quinn, President of the Board of Alderman, will act as Mayor until the charter election in April.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Oct. 30 and Queenstown Oct. 31, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The meeting of members of the provision trade called for yesterday by the committee to revise rules for that trade has been postponed until Monday.

George F. Glosson has taken charge of Thomas' billiard rooms at No. 1,239 Broadway, and there will be a reopening at the rooms this evening, when Garnier, Rudolph, Daly, and Sexton will give exhibitions.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* has changed hands. Mr. Otto Offenhæuser, an able business manager, is now the publisher, while Mr. Immanuel Auerback, a well-known and experienced journalist, has the editorial management.

The committee preparing for the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in this City has arranged for a series of weekly union prayer meetings at Association Hall, the first to be held to-day, at 4 o'clock. The hymns sung will be those usually used at Mr. Moody's meetings.

On Wednesday last two camel's hair shawls, valued at $580, disappeared from the dry-goods store of Rodgers & Orr, No. 183 Eighth avenue. Yesterday Mr. Orr caused the arrest of John R. Croes, the clerk of the shawl department, on suspicion, and he was detained to await examination.

The Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary acknowledge the following contributions in reply to the appeal lately made to the public: Philip Speyer & Co., $5; L. V. L. Randolph, $1; Geisen, Lumer & Co., $5; P. N., $5; Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $5; cash in various sums, $2 35; total, Nov. 11, $23 35.

There is to be an extra miniature yacht race at Central Park to-morrow afternoon, at which Mr. Fitch will offer the following prizes: On steam yachts, valued at $20, three silver napkin-rings, valued at $15; three compasses on stands, valued at $6, and three books on miniature yachting, giving all the information necessary to enable the boys to learn to sail their boats.

The officers of the Five Points Mission remind their friends that the twenty-fifth annual thanksgiving at the Five Points is at hand, and that a quarter of a century of Christian labor, in what has proved a fruitful field, is almost completed. The officers of the Mission solicit donations of food and clothing, and when notified will gladly send for them. Rev. C. S. Brown is the Superintendent, and among the lady directresses are Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, and Mrs. William Ryer. Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, No. 36 Clinton place, is the Treasurer.

BROOKLYN.

An installment of the city debt amounting to $338,000 was paid yesterday.

Mr. Francis A. Mallison has resigned his position as First Assistant Clerk of the City Court. Mr. Mallison proposes engaging in mercantile business.

William Wolt, a resident of Philadelphia, who was placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps in Williamsburgh, has been acquitted.

Mayor Hunter notified the Board of City Works yesterday that in future he would require certificates from the Inspectors of the Street-cleaning Bureau as to the condition of the streets before the payment of the monthly bills.

C. Valdes, a tobacconist, reported to the Police yesterday that on going to his cellar on Wednesday afternoon he found the padlock of the door broken. On further investigation he discovered that $700 worth of leaf tobacco had been stolen from the cellar.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday the old suit of John O'Mahony, of Fenian fame, against August Belmont & Co., bankers, concerning some funds subscribed by the Fenian Brotherhood, was called yesterday, but adjourned until to-day. It will come up on a motion of defendant's counsel for an order granting leave to file an amended answer.

Among the many attractions of the fair for the benefit of the Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum, at present in progress at the Academy of Music, is a handsome dining-hall, where every day during the week business men and others can have excellent meals at very reasonable prices. A brilliant musical programme is performed every evening by Conterno's Band.

Yesterday was the annual "donation visiting day" at St. John's Hospital, under the care of the Church Charity Foundation. The institution is a most worthy one. Last year it maintained thirty beds. Of the $20,000 required to support the hospital yearly $18,000 has to be raised by the contributions of the charitable. To-day is also a donation visiting day at the hospital.

During the storm on Wednesday night a frame house in Witherspoon street, which had been raised on props for the purpose of building a basement under it, fell into the excavation made for the cellar. Richard Alfred and family, who occupied the house, had retired at the time of the accident. They fortunately escaped injury. The house was damaged to the extent of about two hundred dollars.

Edwin H. Brown, of No. 89 Park avenue, was some time ago committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy preferred by his wife, Claudia. Yesterday Brown's father had his son's second wife arrested on a charge of bigamy, the allegation being that she knew young Brown had a wife living when she married him. The examination was set down by Judge Walsh for next week, and the woman allowed to give bail for her appearance in the sum of $500.

It was rumored in political circles yesterday that the Aldermen at their next meeting would take from the table and confirm the names of the three gentlemen nominated for Park Commissioners by Mayor Hunter on the first Monday of last January. The names of these gentlemen are Edward Rowe, Daniel D. Whitney, and Cornelius J. Bergen. As Mr. Whitney has been appointed Register of Arrears since his nomination his name will probably be withdrawn and another substituted. The names sent in last January were allowed to remain on the table during the year by, it is said, the direction of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry S. De Bevoise, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, is lying dangerously ill at his house in the city. Yesterday he was not expected to recover.

NEW-JERSEY.

Major James J. Carter, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Newark, died at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon.

The committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty to prisoners preferred against the Warden of the County Jail, reported that the charges were unfounded.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, was found yesterday morning floating in the river at the dock foot of Newark street, Hoboken. It was removed to the Morgue, and County Physician Stout notified.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Gallager, who was run over and killed while walking on the track of the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway, returned a verdict censuring the railroad employes for carelessness. Coroner Reinhardt, who held the inquest, directed them to bring in a verdict exonerating the employes, but they disregarded his instructions.

A ten-horse power upright tubular boiler, about ten feet long and three feet in diameter, exploded yesterday morning in the dyeing establishment of Peter Dorgeval & Co., on Bridge street, near Division street, in Paterson, N. J. The boiler was in a small shed, and shot upward nearly 300 feet, falling in Division street, east of the Erie Railway, about eight hundred feet from the shop. There was no one hurt, but most of the dwellings in the neighborhood were riddled with flying flues and other *débris*. The engineer attributes the explosion to a lack of water, the supply pump being imperfect. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

DRESS REFORM.—In former times there existed a marvelous indifference as to the contour of a gentleman's hat. As long as a hat was a hat, it was sufficient. But now better taste prevails, as the demand for the Knox Winter style proves. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

FUR ROBES, upholstered Furniture, Clothing, &c., cleansed from moths, dirt, and dust. Naphtha Laundry, No. 427 East Twenty-fifth street. Send postal for price list.—*Advertisement.*

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "SIEGE OF PARIS" at the Colosseum? The talk of the town. Open day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94 7-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞@3 ⅌ cent., which is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £352,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 39½ ⅌ cent., is now 42½ ⅌ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £22,000. Consols, 94 1-16 for money and 94 3-16 for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 3,518,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 65f. 50c. Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do. do., November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; receipts, 3,900 bales, of which 500 were American. Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6 13-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,100 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6⅞d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is weaker. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 11—5 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 22s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 21s. 3d. for do. afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Spanish Gold, 226½@227. Exchange very active: on the United States, 60 days, currency, 113@114 premium; short sight, 116@117 premium; 60 days, gold, 140@141 premium; short sight, 144@145 premium; on London, 169@170 premium; on Paris, 137@138 premium. Sugar dull and nominal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.

E. L. Vidal,
Mrs. Meirs,
John Sherd,
Jose Maria Magan,
Theodore T. Wilmerding,
Louis Wilson,
William Wilson,
Luke Wilson and wife,
Mr. and Mrs. Rees.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—James V. Banta, J. H. Gould, A. K. Hill, H. Golden, Mrs. S. Nathans, Miss S. Shears, Miss E. S. Munnerlyn, E. Kimberly and wife, Miss M. Clow, Miss G. Robertson, H. F. Rodman, J. C. Ferree, Miss M. Clark, W. H. Luther, O. O. Lake, Miss Sarah Beach, Mrs. S. M. Roberts, Mrs. H. E. Lyon, Miss Gracie Lyon, Miss Annie M. Lyon, Miss S. D. Lyon, Mrs. W. H. Luther and two children, Mrs. A. L. Knowles, Miss Ella Knowles, Miss M. Knowles, Morris O. Hearne, George W. Abbott, D. S. Hoyt, J. L. Cleveland, O. Wadam, J. J. La Grave, G. R. Butler, George Elder, W. E. Marston, N. F. Snow, A. H. Austin, A. J. Merrill, H. F. Carpenter, Julius Meyer, Morris Daley, Martin Nye, Michael Carr, George F. Clark and wife, Master Clark, John Higgins, John P. Carroll, J. G. Burns, Robert Shew, P. Brem, S. Weinberg, Alexander Granger, Joseph Galonsky, John Hansom, J. D. B. Andrews, Joseph Waidman, Frederick Heitshuren, William Harney, Edward Rocket, John Harney, and thirty in the steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.

Sir R. Abercromby, Bart.,
Mr. Ballis,
P. Bass,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernhard and child,
Mr. and Mrs. De Bildt and infant,
Mrs. Isaac Bronson and child,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith Brown,
Miss M. Carroll,
Mr. De Castro,
Mrs. Dahlgein, and two infants,
Miss Davies,
C. G. Dodson,
W. P. Douglas and two servants,
Mr. and Mrs. Drayton,
Miss J. Eder,
Mrs. Egleston,
Mrs. G. W. Elder,
G. Elder,
Miss A. E. Elder,
Miss Louie Elder,
W. H. Haggard,
R. R. Haines,
Miss K. Hale,
Miss Hanneman,
Mrs. A. Harnett,
Mrs. Hellman,
Master Hellman,
Master J. Hellman,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Hellman,
Rev. J. B. Hodge,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut,
W. L. Irwin,
Mr. Ishie,
Miss M. H. Lent,
J. Leonard,
F. K. Long,
Miss E. McCord,
Mr. and Mrs. Meyer,
Mr. Milderberger,
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robert,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Robinson,
D. Robinson,
Miss Robinson,
W. H. Robinson,
Mrs. A. Robins,
Miss S. A. Robins,
Mrs. W. Schaus,
Miss Schaus,
C. W. Schultze,
W. H. Scott,
Miss S. H. Scott,
Mr. Shoda,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith and child,
C. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Coddington and four daughters,
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe and three children,
W. C. Culver,
Mrs. Culver,
J. D. W. Cutting,
Mrs. B. Cutting,
F. B. Cutting,
W. Cutting,
Rear Admiral De Casembroot, M. P.,
Dr. Jonckbloet, M. P.,
Miss Addie M. Elder,
T. J. Elmore,
J. Farmiloe,
L. M. Faser,
Mrs. G. A. Fellowes,
Miss J. Fellowes,
Miss G. Fellowes,
G. W. Finch,
M. Finch,
Miss S. P. Foskett,
P. Geddes,
James Glegg,
Mrs. W. F. Morgan,
Miss Morgan,
Mrs. B. W. Moore,
C. B. Moore,
Wetmore Morris,
Miss C. W. Neilson,
Mr. Osaki,
Mr. O'Shaughnessy,
C. L. Painter,
Miss C. Pearson,
Mr. Peters,
Mrs. S. J. Peters,
Miss Peters,
Mr. De Podestad,
Mr. Reade,
Miss B. Rhodes,
Mrs. Gen. Ricketts,
L. Ritter,
Miss A. Ritter,
A. H. P. Stoneham,
Mrs. C. D. Stuart,
Miss Stuart,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor and three children,
Miss Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Townsend,
F. C. Tracq,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tytus,
Rev. H. H. Welles,
W. J. Westcott,
Mr. Whetten,
Mrs. Williams,
Miss V. Wolfe,
Mr. and Mrs. Wormoer.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. H. H Graffstedt and daughter, Miss Clara M. Amey, James A. Wilson, Robert Plage, Francisco Sivilla, Henry H. Hartt, Jacob H. Morse, William H. Adams, Mrs. Maria Apellor, John Badaraco, John A. Lovan, Antonio Goicochea.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon sets..5:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:28 | Gov. Island..7:17 | Hell Gate...8:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Hol., Funch, Edye & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; Regulator, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax, N. S., Sydney, C. B., St. John, N. F., Clark & Seaman.

Steam-boat Fanny C. Foster, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell.

Ship St. Lucie, Rivers, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Bark Nymph, (Norw.,) Taag, Bristol, Eng., Benham & Boyesen, formerly Norwegian bark Lochee; Malaied, (Aust.,) Boghich, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Gaeta, (Ital.,) Ottone, Penaleth Roads, Eng., for orders, Lauro Story & Scarpati; R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Eva, (Norw.,) Hegerdahl, Bordeaux, France, Benham & Boyesen, formerly British bark "George Esson."

Brig Nile, Downing, St. Thomas and a market, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; Jas. R. Talbot, Crocker, Montego Bay, James G. Wessels; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Santander, Spain, Miller & Houghton; Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Port de France and St. Pierre, Mart, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; M. W. Drew, French, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Loud & Co.; Gettysburg, Corson, Philadelphia, Penn., Slaght & Petty; Sea Lion, McIntyre, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Starlight, Reed, Aux Cayes, Hayti; Planter, Harding, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son; Minnie, Hudson, Maranham, Brasil, Burdett & Pond; Statesman, Eaton, Salem, Mass., Wilson Godfrey; Dresden, Mitchell, Salem, Mass., Wilson Godfrey.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Oct. 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Nov. 9, lat. 41 54, lon. 60 28, passed a Belgian steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow Oct. 30, via Larne 31st, with mdse. and 38 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. First part of the passage had dirty and unsettled weather and variable winds; latter part, strong W. and N. W. winds and heavy seas; Nov. 6, lat. 47 30, lon. 51, passed a steam-ship showing three red lights, bound E.; 8th, lat. 43, lon. 60, an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.; 10th, lat. 40 26, lon. 69, a Guion steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 7, 8 A. M., Alligator Light bearing W. 18 miles, spoke schr. F. G. Davis, bound N.

Steam-ship Ashland, Ingraham, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship New-York, Hawthorne, New-Orleans Nov. 2, and Bar 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Nov. 6, and Port Royal 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Nov. 1, via Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Bacon, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Bark Josie D. Mora, (43 tons,) Carlisle, Portland, in ballast to Waydell.

Bark Svanen, (Nor.,) Ebrendsen, Cork, 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Greytown 35 ds., with hides and wood to Strout Bros.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 18 27, lon. 85 22, picked up a man in a boat belonging to bark Toronto, (of Glasgow,) which was wrecked near Navassa, when, and under what circumstances, cannot be learned, as the man is a Spanish negro and very ignorant. It seems the entire crew abandoned the ship in the same boat, and all perished but this man, who was insensible from exhaustion and exposure when found.

Brig Balear, Bahrs, Milk River, Jamaica, 23 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. gales. Left brig M. J. Kennedy, for New-York, ldg.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Pommerania, for Hamburg; Greece, for London; Crescent City, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; George Cromwell, for St. John, N. B.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del; ships Undaunted, for San Francisco; Hellas, for Rotterdam; Caravan, for Liverpool; barks Eva, for Havre; D. McPherson, for Liverpool; Granada, for Cape Town, C. G. H.; R. W. Griffiths, for Cienfuegos; J. H. Chadwick, for ——; brig Herman, for Havana.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The brig Elizabeth Ann, from Pictou, N. S., which arr. this morning, (11th,) at Portland, reports saw (no date) a ship ashore on Cape Sable.

The schr. Hattie Anna, of Brookville, from Calais, for Eastport, Me., while at anchor near the ledge in West Quoddy Bay, dragged her anchors and was obliged to cut away both masts to prevent going ashore. She will be towed to the wharf at Eastport next tide.

The brig Machias, Capt. Bartlett, from Philadelphia, for Portland, coal laden, at anchor at Gloucester, Mass., parted her chains on the night of the 10th inst. and went ashore on Hough's Beach. She lies easy and is apparently not much damaged. Crew safe.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 10.—Arr. bark J. W. Oliver, (Br.,) Liverpool, Eng.

NORTH SYDNEY, Nov. 10.—Arr. brig Oyster Bed Lass, (Br.,) Brooks, London.

SYDNEY, Nov. 10.—Cld. steamer James Barrass, (Br.,) Crosby, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 11.—Brig Conquest, from Up Bay, for water.

Nov. 10.—Arr. new bark Alexander Mackenzie, St. Martin's.

WINDSOR, N. S., Nov. 10.—Sld. schr. Souvenir, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sld. Maria Stoneman, George and John Yourdi, Mountroyal, Clara Maria, Constantia, (Capt. Knudsen,) Ellida, (Capt. Schonberg,) Aster, Speranza, Fisher, Emma F. Secor, Parces Hinckley, and Loreley.

Arr. on the 2d inst.: G. P. Lawrence, Fild, Francisco, (the latter at Gibraltar) on the 6th inst.; Hong Kong, (at Dantsic) on the 9th inst.; Betty, Samson, Christian-haven; on the 10th inst.: Geo. Linck, (in the Channel;) Alert, Clelia, Thor, O. B. Stillman, Fredsael.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—The steam-ship Switzerland, Capt. Jackson, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. here to-day.

CATARRH

The following testimonial from a gentleman well known in business and social circles is submitted with confidence as conclusive evidence of the curability of Catarrh by Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment. A mass of testimony of a similar tenor and character from prominent and influential residents of New-York, who have been cured by Dr. Lighthill of obstinate and often of seemingly hopeless cases of catarrh, deafness, nervous diseases, and other complicated ailments, may be seen at his office:

FROM R. B. LIVERMORE, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

My attention having been attracted to a testimonial from Rev. Dr. Deems, the distinguished Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, certifying to the remarkable cure of catarrh effected in the case of a member of his family by Dr. Lighthill, I concluded to try the Doctor's skill in a case of catarrh of a very aggravated form, from which I had suffered for many years past, and which of late had seriously impaired my hearing. I am happy to state that Dr. Lighthill effected a radical and complete cure, removing, after a few months' treatment, every vestige of the catarrh, and restoring my hearing to all its former acuteness and perfection. Dr. Lighthill's remarkable success in my case fully justifies the high praise bestowed upon him and his practice by Rev. Dr. Deems, and I cordially unite with him and others in recommending Dr. Lighthill to the confidence of the public.

R. B. LIVERMORE,
No. 133 West 47th st.

Dr. Lighthill receives patients from 9 to 3 at his office, NO. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

GREAT SPECIAL
SALE OF
CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS,
SUITS,
Pantaloons, &c.,
For Men, Boys, and Children,
COMMENCING
Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.
ELEGANT GOODS.
LOW IN PRICE.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
LEADING
LOW-PRICED CLOTHIERS
NO. 487 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME ST., NEW-YORK.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS.
ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN SACQUES
WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES!
New and Artistic Designs,
Manufactured Expressly for Our House.
MANTEL SETS.
BRONZE CLOCKS, with Side Ornaments.
MARBLE CLOCKS—Inlaid Medallions.
MARBLE AND MALACHITE, with Coupes to correspond.
BRONZE BIRDS. SILVER-BRONZE BUSTS.
INSTANDS. CARD RECEIVERS. TABLES.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS,
No. 19 Maiden lane. Nos. 20 and 22 John st.

Silver-Plated Table Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark
1847. ROGERS BROS., XII.
N. B.—This great improvement is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1. 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.

Francis Tomes & Co.,
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOUND IN THE
London, Paris, and Vienna Markets,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
CHOICE ARTICLES FOR
Wedding and Holiday Presents
No. 6 Maiden Lane,
NEAR BROADWAY.

HEAD-QUARTERS
FOR
LONG STYLISH SACK
OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS,
DOMINIONS,
AND
COMBINATION COATS.
THE BEST SHAPED GARMENTS MADE.
PRICE $12 TO $60.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
JESSUP & CO.,
256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

MR. ROBT. BROWNING'S
NEW POEM
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will publish in its edition of SUNDAY, Nov. 14, the first part of a new poem by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in THE TIMES on Sunday, Nov. 14.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
of any respectable Sunday journal in America.

Within the last three months the circulation of the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES has increased more than *ten thousand* copies. It is now the most valuable advertising medium in the Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FORWARDED BY SPECIAL MAIL TRAIN.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST., up stairs,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
NOVEL AND RARE ORNAMENTS,
Choice Bronzes
and Works of Art.

BRASS FENDERS, ANDIRONS, AND FIRE SETS,
STEEL FIRE IRONS,
COAL VASES, BRASS, COPPER, AND JAPANNED COAL HODS,
HEARTH BRUSHES AND BELLOWS,
FIRE SCREENS, PLATE WARMERS, &c.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 601 6TH AV. and No. 1,306 BROADWAY.